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U.S. OFFICIAL REPORTEDLY CONTACTED PLO IN BEIRUT

NC111534 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 11 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Press sources in Beirut said today that a high-ranking U.S. official visited Beirut secretly early this month and held meetings with a number of PLO officials. Citing informed Palestinian sources, these press sources added that the U.S. official spent 4 days in the Lebanese capital and his visit was shrouded in complete secrecy.

According to Lebanese press reports, the U.S. administration is at present studying the possibility of extending invitations to a number of Palestinian personalities to visit Washington, to persuade them to participate in the autonomy negotiations in return for a moderate U.S. stance on the Middle East problem.

[Cairo MENA in Arabic at 1545 GMT on 11 September carries a substantively identical report on the meetings in Beirut between a U.S. official and PLO representatives last month, adding that the U.S. official involved was "Graham (Biethman), head of the Middle East Department in the U.S. Senate", and that the source of the story is the 11 September issue of the Lebanese newspaper AL-LIWA'.]

YASIR 'ARAFAT RETURNS FROM HAVANA 11 SEP

JN111353 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1115 GMT 11 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, returned to Beirut this morning after attending the nonalined movement's sixth summit conference in Havana.

Chairs Palestinian Leadership Meeting

JN120718 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 12 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, presided over a meeting of the Palestinian leadership yesterday evening.

The conferees assessed the results of the sixth nonalined summit conference in Havana and the victory achieved by the Palestinian revolution at the conference.

During the 3-hour meeting the brother leader reported on the nonalined summit meetings and the resolutions adopted.

The Palestinian leadership highly appreciated these results and praised the efforts exerted by brother leader Abu 'Ammar and the brother members of the Palestinian delegation who played an important role in securing the issuance of resolutions fully supporting the Palestinian revolution and denouncing the Camp David agreements and the Zionist enemy.

The Palestinian leadership also discussed topics on its agenda dealing with the security situation in southern Lebanon. The conferees decided to hold a security meeting tomorrow, Thursday, to discuss security issues.

BAHRAIN

OFFICIAL WARNS AGAINST SEDITION FOLLOWING DEMONSTRATION

JN121000 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0750 GMT 12 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Manama, 12 September--A source at the Bahraini Interior Ministry has warned that Bahrain will not permit any attempts with security and that the government will confront these attempts with strong decisive measures.

In a statement today to the Bahraini newspaper AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ, the Bahraini source said that a small demonstration was held yesterday, Monday, and that the police had dispersed the demonstrators. The source added: This demonstration was organized by a small group of people with the intention of creating tension, sedition and an insecure atmosphere in this stable country. Such acts will only serve narrow-minded objectives and will surely have no effect on the security and stability of this country.

The source emphasized that the state will take deterrent measures against all who try to tamper with security, so as to prevent those who stand behind them or instigate them from achieving their vile objectives. The sources stressed that Bahrain will as always remain a country known for its security and stability, no matter what seditious activities have been and are being concocted against it--whether by foreign quarters or local factions.

KUWAIT

INTERIOR MINISTER WARNS AGAINST SEDITION

JN111658 Doha QNA in Arabic 0800 GMT 11 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 11 September--Kuwaiti Interior Minister Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad as-Sabah announced that he has ordered the arrest of Ahmad 'Abbas al-Mahri for interrogation in order to discover the aims of his recent activities, which have deviated from the laws in effect in Kuwait.

In an exclusive statement to the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-WATAN, Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad affirmed that his ministry will be firm and strict with anyone who tries to disrupt security and stability, whoever he may be. The ministry will not hesitate to severely punish anyone who tries to incite sedition, whatever his affiliation.

The Kuwaiti minister added: We have been sufficiently lenient and tolerant, hoping that those with weak souls and intentions would appreciate this, rectify their errors and avoid anything that might disrupt peaceful life, security and stability in this country. Perhaps some interpreted this tolerance as a weakness in the security organs, which have always been alert and vigilant in warding off any probable danger and in preventing the aggravation of matters among members of the one family.

Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad revealed that ministry officials have held several contacts with Ahmad 'Abbas al-Mahri, the test of which was on Thursday. They discussed his odd behavior and his use of mosques and places of worship to hold political seminars, knowing that the houses of God are used for religious rites and for the worship of the creator and not for sowing division and sedition among the citizens.

The minister said that at their last meeting with Al-Mahri, officials explained to him that there are official channels, defined by law, that should be consulted before calling for such seminars. Furthermore, the law stipulates that those concerned should submit an application signed by three persons to receive advance authorization. Al-Mahri was asked to follow this procedure if he wanted to keep his dealing with the authorities legal and above board.

The Kuwaiti minister said that Al-Mahri understood all the points raised and promised, as a citizen, to adhere to the law. The minister affirmed the readiness of all officials to listen to any viewpoint or complaint submitted by any citizen, whatever his affiliation.

Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad added: Before 8 September, we were informed that Al-Mahri has called for a political gathering in Hajji Sha'ban Mosque, in the (?Ash-Sharaf) area. We sent an official to remind him of his pledge to receive advance authorization from the Interior Ministry prior to the gathering. He told the official that he would submit such a request and would not hold the gathering before receiving authorization.

The Kuwaiti minister added: We bided our time until the date of the seminar, which he held illegally and in violation of his pledge. Consequently, we had to intervene in order to put a halt to such irresponsible behavior. We arrested Al-Mahri in order to interrogate him and learn his true intentions.

Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad affirmed that his ministry will adopt all legal measures in its dealing with anyone who comes under interrogation. More than 95 percent of the people oppose such disorderly conduct and condemn all attempts to drive wedges among the members of the one family, which has been living in total harmony, cohesion and understanding, as his highness Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah, Kuwaiti crown prince and prime minister, has said. Shaykh Nawwaf warned anyone who harbors thoughts of doing anything that disrupts security and stability.

Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad concluded his statement to AL-WATAN by saying: Every citizen and resident here in Kuwait should have confidence in the responsible authorities' ability to maintain security and stability. He should know that under no circumstances will the authorities allow security and stability to suffer from rashness and irresponsible recklessness.

It will be recalled that in a similar statement yesterday Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah affirmed that Kuwait will be firm and strict with anyone who breaks the law or incites sedition, whatever his affiliation.

OMAN

KUWAITI PRESS ALLEGES U.S. SENDING FORCE TO MASIRA ISLAND

LD120940 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0727 GMT 12 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--A press report here talks about the United States sending air commando and amphibious forces to Masira Island, off Oman. The report, which AL-QABAS attributes to sources of the U.S. Congress in Washington, comes only 1 day after an Omani denial of the presence of foreign forces in the sultanate.

The paper says that U.S. units have been moved according to President Carter's special secret request. But the paper does not mention the size of the forces or the date of their dispatch. (?It seems) that the report was conveyed in Washington by the U.S. President to a prominent senator, Frank Church, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relation Committee, but it is still concealed from the most prominent American personalities.

The paper makes a link between those forces and what the United States is saying about the presence of military Soviet forces in Cuba and Cuban forces in the PDRY. It says that the United States has advised the Soviet Union that those forces will remain in Masira as long as the Soviet forces remain in Cuba and Cuban forces in Aden.

QATAR

MALTA'S MINTOFF LEAVES FOLLOWING 6-HOUR VISIT

JN111606 Doha QNA in Arabic 1530 GMT 11 Sep 79 JN

[Excerpt] Doha, 11 September--Maltese Prime Minister Dom Mintoff left Doha at 1730 this evening for Saudi Arabia, following a short 6-hour visit to Qatar during which he held talks with Qatari Heir Apparent His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani on bilateral relations, ways of increasing cooperation in all fields and the Middle East situation.

SAUDI ARABIA

CROWN PRINCE FAHD URGES ACTION TO DEFEND LEBANON

LD112010 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1915 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Text] At-Ta'if--His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, viceroy and crown prince, in reply to a question by an SNA correspondent about the situation in southern Lebanon, said that the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is following with extreme concern the continuous Israeli raids and acts of aggression on southern Lebanon, and calls on all Arab and Islamic states to take urgent joint action to help Lebanon defend its territory and sovereignty and to protect their brothers, Arabs and Muslims, the inhabitants of southern Lebanon.

The Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia calls on all friendly states, particularly the United States and the European states, to exercise their influence to halt these criminal acts against the Lebanese people, acts which contravene the basic principles of international law and the UN Charter.

His royal highness the viceroy and crown prince said that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia would like to reaffirm its readiness to participate in any effort and any sacrifice to stop this tragedy being experienced by the fraternal Lebanese people. He added: In this respect we do not need to recall the contributions made by the kingdom in the past on this issue, as the kingdom has participated in several Arab conferences at summit and foreign ministers' level to help the Lebanese people in their crisis; it has given in accordance with its duty in the form of assistance to Lebanon, government and institutions, to reduce the pains of the Lebanese people.

His Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz said that the kingdom believes that the current events require a study of the situation, containment of the conflict and the shouldering of the full responsibilities by all sides concerned aimed at delivering Lebanon from the current crisis which has led to all this devastation and the rendering of people homeless. It is our duty to work seriously and sincerely for the defense of southern Lebanon and for helping its people reconstruct their homes which have been destroyed by the aggression.

SHAYKH YAMANI EXPECTS 'SMALL' INCREASE IN OIL PRICE

LD111144 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1015 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh--Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, minister of petroleum and mineral affairs, has stated that although the kingdom does not encourage a continuing increase in oil prices, it is looking for more cooperation with the consuming countries. He has expressed his doubts about the possibility of implementing the plans aimed at [word indistinct] consumption to prevent the escalation of oil crises.

In an interview with the Danish POLITIKEN, carried today by AL-BILAD, Shaykh Yamani explained that the dollar is heading toward stability and its progress in this manner does not require consideration about replacing it.

He hinted about the possibility of a slight increase in prices taking place. Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani described the threats to occupy the oil sources as ridiculous talk with the aim of impressing.

He welcomed the idea of imposing supervision on oil companies which make unlawful profits. He declared that the kingdom tries to keep track of the shipments of Saudi oil which leave Saudi Arabia until they are delivered at the refineries to make sure that they are delivered at Saudi prices. He stated that if the efforts of other countries were united toward this aim we would be certain that there would be no mishandling of prices.

Shaykh Yamani expressed his hope that the decisions adopted by the Tokyo industrial summit meetings would be implemented. He explained that if the consuming countries were able to reduce their consumption by a good amount, the oil market would become steadier to the same extent. However, what is happening is contrary to this, since some states reduce their consumption for a certain time, then production is increased rapidly, and then we notice shortage in oil supplies followed by an increase in prices. Shaykh Yamani stated that the consuming countries can avoid this by reducing their consumption in a manner which would prevent this from happening.

In reply to a question about the existence of factors which would lead to a decision on a new increase in oil prices, Shaykh Yamani stated that in fact the role these factors play is no more than 50 percent; in any event, between now and the end of this year matters will become clearer. He expressed his belief that the price will rise but that the increase will be small.

KENYAN PRESIDENT MOI MEETS WITH CROWN PRINCE FAHD

LD112028 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1320 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Text] At-Ta'if--Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister, has said that talks were held today between His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, his majesty's viceroy and crown prince, and Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi.

He said the talks concentrated on Arab-African cooperation, relations between the kingdom and Kenya, African and Arab issues and also important international issues.

In a statement after the meeting, he said that the views of the Saudi and Kenyan sides coincide on the Palestinian issue, which is the prime question of the Arab world, and they regard it as being a fundamental issue for the African world as decided by the OAU.

The foreign minister said that the discussion also dealt with African issues, among them the causes of liberation, and the fight against colonization and racism in Africa. He said that the Saudi and the Kenyan sides stressed joint coordination and action, whether at political or other levels, to preserve and maintain Arab and African interests. The foreign minister mentioned that bilateral relations and the spheres of cooperation between the two countries were discussed. The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the growth of these relations in the past few years. They stressed that the record of cooperation between the two countries and their presence in one geographical area constituted an incentive to increase cooperation between them.

RADIO COMMENTS ON KENYAN, SOMALI PRESIDENTS' VISITS

LD101844 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 10 Sep 79 LD

[Hashim Abdu Hashim commentary]

[Text] To have two African leaders meet at one time in the kingdom means that this hospitable country has exercised and will continue to exercise its role, fulfill its message and shoulder its responsibility to all peoples of the world in order to contribute to the realization of peace and stability and to (?insure) prosperity for mankind everywhere. When we receive our brethren and friends, we feel that our continuous contribution to realization of the greater aims of building a cohesive international community has produced its best results and has encouraged us to make further efforts in the international community with the objective of leading it to prosperity and progress and to help it avoid any problems that might hinder its march along the path of full prosperity or prevent it from exercising its sovereignty or insuring the security of its peoples.

The sharp changes in recent times in particular have created abnormal political and economic, regional and even international conditions which have provided a suitable atmosphere for penetration by the major powers and for the creation of new orientations in many areas of the world. These developments have weakened the strong ties between the peoples and have created a hostile feeling among some. This fact has allowed some of those regions to be turned into zones of conflict for the designs of the major powers at the expense of the interests of their peoples and the stability of the areas as a whole. However, the sincere national leaderships are still able to expose these plans and are striving to remain unified so that their territories are not turned into arenas of armed clashes or into fertile ground for the sowing of devious foreign ideas, beliefs or ideologies.

We in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia support every genuine national trend which serves the peoples of the world and assists the realization of their own interests and strengthens their ability to withstand all challenges. We support every sincere leaning which serves the causes of liberation from foreign intervention, which exhausts the people's potential and drains their resources.

For this purpose, our hearts will remain open to everyone so that the will of the oppressed peoples may triumph and the countries under the influence of strong external pressures may be able to persevere and protect their gains and insure the safety of their peoples.

The meeting of Presidents Siad Barre and Daniel Arap Moi with His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz strengthens our good inclinations to serve our homelands and to expand the scope of cooperation among our countries and peoples and to realize the good aims in the service of the safe international march. This is because this country will continue to strive to think about all peoples and act through its conviction of the need to insure the highest standard of happy living and to provide the means of strength and safety for its efforts.

Somalia and Kenya are undoubtedly among the African countries most deserving of our support for their march to realize the aspirations of their two peoples and of our efforts to consolidate the links of friendship and affection with them and to perpetuate all (?provisions) of stability for them.

DANISH FOREIGN MINISTER DEPARTS 11 SEP

LD111240 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1050 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Jidda--Danish Foreign Minister Henning Christophersen, left Jidda at Modday today following a 4-day visit to the kingdom. During the visit the Danish minister held talks with officials in the kingdom on bilateral relations and issues of mutual interest, primarily the Middle East question and energy.

PRINCE 'ABDALLAH INTERVIEWED ON LIBYAN VISIT, ARAB ISSUES

LD071240 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1010 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

[Text] At-Ta'if--His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard, expressed his belief that a meeting between King Hassan II and His Excellency President Chadli will give them the opportunity to solve the conflict in Western Sahara. His highness expressed his hope that such a meeting would be held shortly. He said that the U.S. responsibility for world peace, right, justice and human rights and its interests in the region makes it its duty to help the Palestinian people restore their rights.

He said that his meetings with a number of Arab leaders in Triopli dealt with all issues and events that concern Arabs, chiefly the developments of the question of the Palestinian people.

This was said in an interview which His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz granted to the SAUDI NEWS AGENCY (SNA) about the outcome of his visit, which included Libya, Morocco, and Switzerland, and about a number of current Arab and international issues.

Question: Your Royal Highness, you met in Tripoli and Benghazi a number of Arab kings and presidents, what were the issues which were discussed at this meeting during your visit?

Answer: During my visit to fraternal Libya I met His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad, His Majesty King Husayn, His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al Nuhayyan, brother Yasir 'Arafat, the Kuwaiti heir apparent, the Bahrain heir apparent and a large number of officials from those countries.

Our talks dealt with all the matters that concern the Arabs and the events being experienced by our Arab nation, foremost developments in the Palestinian problem, relations among Arab countries and the tension that prevails in some of them, and the need to go beyond those problems so that the Arab nation reaches a kind of understanding and positive coexistence that can be developed to advanced stages of solidarity and then the unity and fraternity which is the objective of every Arab and Muslim. The visit provided me with the opportunity to meet for the first time with His Excellency President Chadli Bendjedid and His Excellency President 'Abd al-Fattah Ismai'l and this made me happy.

Question: Your Royal Highness, you visited Libya and met its leader, what comments have you about this visit?

Answer: I visited Libya as a deputy of His Majesty King Khalid to take part in its celebrations and met brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. I was pleased with the achievements and progress I saw. I admired the progress achieved in the army and armament of Libya, which is part of the strength and immunity of the Arab and Islamic nation. We appreciate Libya's role in defending Arab and Islamic causes.

Question: There is talk of U.S. recognition of the PLO; what is the opinion of Your Highness regarding this?

Answer: The positive progress achieved by the cause of the Palestinian Arab people makes U.S. recognition of the PLO a natural and logical thing. U.S. responsibility for world peace, for what is right, for justice and for human rights and its interests in the region makes it an obligation on the part of the United States not only to contact and listen to all parties in the conflict, but also to help the Palestinian people to recover their rights.

Question: Israel continues its aggression against southern Lebanon, what is the solution in Your Highness' opinion?

Answer: This problem, which is a tragedy of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, has dragged on, and world public opinion has completely ignored it in a strange way. The Arab states should take decisive and sincere measures to solve the problem so that Lebanon recovers its peace and stability and the Palestinian people their usurped rights.

Question: The conflict in the Western Sahara has developed and become wider and more acute after Mauritania left it. What is the kingdom's view of this problem and what is its possible solution?

Answer: The kingdom has relations of fraternity, friendship and cooperation with Algeria, Morocco and Mauritania. I believe that a meeting between His Majesty King Hassan II and His Excellency President Chadli Bendjedid--which we hope, with God's help and guidance, takes place soon--and in view of the wisdom of the two leaders and their eagerness to preserve the common interests, will allow them to solve the problem in a way that achieves the hopes of all parties and the hope of the Arab nation. We hope this conflict will disappear in the unity and solidarity march to which the Arab nation is heading, especially since the conflict is between brothers with strong belief, blood, fraternity and neighborly links between them. At any rate, the differences in views are secondary to the strong ties between these two countries. His Majesty King Hassan II and His Excellency President Chadli Bendjedid may find in the spirit that dominated the Rabat summit conference and its resolutions help in solving this conflict, God willing.

Question: Iraqi-Syrian relations have deteriorated following the plot incident in Iraq. What can be done to avoid this new rift in the Arab rank?

Answer: Iraq and Syria are now two of the most important forces of confrontation with Israel, backed by the rest of the Arab states, in view of the military strength and international prestige which they enjoy. The appearance of differences between the two countries greatly harms the position of the confrontation states. My sincere hope is that the two presidents--Saddam Husayn and Hafiz al-Asad--will overcome this crisis and that cooperation between the two countries will be restored, because the supreme interest of the nation is above all passing peripheral differences.

Question: According to reports, attempts will be made to make the Palestinians participate in the autonomy talks. What is the opinion of his highness on this matter?

Answer: The kingdom considers that the liberation organization is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and every step which the organization considers helpful in achieving the interests of the Palestinian people will receive the cooperation and support of the kingdom.

Question: During this tour Your Highness paid a visit to the Moroccan Kingdom. What did take place during this visit?

Answer: My visit to Morocco was a private one. I was pleased to meet His Majesty King Hassan II, the sovereign of Morocco. His majesty accorded me and the accompanying delegation every hospitality.

Question: What was the purpose of Your Highness' visit to Switzerland?

Answer: I had the honor of greeting the exalted, his majesty, and reported to him in detail about my talks in Libya and Morocco with the Arab kings and presidents on various Arab and bilateral issues. I will submit a detailed report about this topic to His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the viceroy and crown prince.

YAR

FIRST MANDATORY MILITARY SERVICE LAW ISSUED

JN091656 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1615 GMT 9 Sep 79 JN

[Text] San'a', 9 Sep--A military service law was issued here today requiring every citizen reaching the age of 18 years to undergo military service.

It will be recalled that this is the first legislation stipulating that all Yemenis must undergo military service.

KHALIL EXPLAINS VIEWS ON PALESTINIAN ISSUE

NC112216 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2035 GMT 11 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 11 September--Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil has revealed the reasons for Egypt's reservations regarding the issuance of a new UN Security Council resolution on the Palestinian issue. He said that if such a resolution were issued, it would cause great harm to the Arab issue because any resolution passed by the United Nations requires a method for implementation. If it could not be implemented, it would cause more harm than good because it would freeze the current peace efforts for self-determination by the Palestinian people.

During his meeting this evening with members of the athletic team scheduled to leave for Yugoslavia tomorrow to represent Egypt in the Mediterranean Games, the prime minister pointed out that Israel would have exploited this opportunity to suspend the negotiations for autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza until the issuance of this new resolution. Then we would have to wait decades for its implementation, while in the meantime Israel would have continued to establish settlements in the occupied territories to create faits accomplis.

Dr Mustafa Khalil said that Egypt could have approved the issuance of a new resolution and stopped being the leading defender of the Palestinian issue and thus become content with regaining its occupied territories, as the Arab states would want. However, this would have been a grave mistake regarding the Palestinian issue that Egypt would not want to commit.

The prime minister affirmed that Egypt was insisting on solving the Palestinian problem and would not disavow its responsibilities under any circumstance. He said that Egypt was insisting on placing the Palestinians on the road to self-determination, and that to achieve this it was conducting negotiations, despite their difficulties. Egypt will not give up this chance to keep the Palestinian issue alive and not frozen.

Dr Mustafa Khalil added that the Camp David agreement ended the dispute over the interpretation of Security Council Resolution 242, particularly with regard to "occupied territories" or "the occupied territories," because it provides for Israel's withdrawal to the 1967 borders. He said: We do not want to return to new resolutions and enter into the maze of interpretations.

Dr Mustafa Khalil pointed out that at the Baghdad summit the Arab rejectionist states endorsed the peaceful method for solving the Arab issue, a course Egypt had followed prior to this endorsement through the bold, historic initiative of President Anwar as-Sadat. Dr Mustafa Khalil reaffirmed that no concessions have been made on Egypt's demand for complete withdrawal from the territories that Israel occupied in 1967, including Jerusalem. He said that President Anwar as-Sadat has not given up these demands, and they have also not been abandoned by the Egyptian negotiators. This will never happen.

Dr Mustafa Khalil, who was explaining the political situation in general, asked the members of the Egyptian team to maintain friendly relations with their Arab brothers who would be taking part in the games because, he said, there are no disagreements among the Arab people; the disagreement is in the views of the Arab governments toward the Camp David agreements.

He said that he has issued instructions to the ports, airports and the various departments to welcome the Arab brothers who come to Egypt and to receive them well, irrespective of the positions of their governments, in order to frustrate the plan aimed at causing a rift between the Arab peoples.

VICE PRESIDENT DISCUSSES PEACE PROCESS WITH VANCE

NC111911 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1828 GMT 11 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Washington, 11 September--Vice President Husni Mubarak said that his visit to the United States was designed to discuss subjects of common interest between Egypt and the United States. In a statement he made after his 1-hour meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, he said that he and Vance discussed the peace process in the Middle East, economic and military relations and various aspects of bilateral cooperation.

The vice president said President Anwar as-Sadat was optimistic about the future of the peace process in the Middle East, noting that there were reasons for President as-Sadat's optimism, but that the vice president could not disclose them. He added that President as-Sadat believed that the strengthening of ties with Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin would lead to the achievement of good progress.

Husni Mubarak thinks that there is a possibility that other parties will join the peace process in the Middle East when agreement is reached on measures concerning [Palestinian] self-rule. The Egyptian vice president affirmed that the Camp David agreements have achieved good steps toward peace.

The talks between the vice president and Vance, which were held at the State Department, were attended by Egyptian Ambassador in Washington Ashraf Ghurbal. After the talks, the vice president left for the U.S. National Security Council building, where his excellency was to be the guest of honor at a luncheon to be given by Dr Brzezinski. Vice President Mubarak arrived in Washington last night on an 8-day visit to the United States.

DEFENSE MINISTER 'ALI VISITS ARMY FORMATION IN SINAI

NC111944 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 11 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali, minister of defense and war production, spent the entire day today with one of the 3d Army formations in Sinai and west of the canal. He was thus resuming the series of visits he began before the month of Ramadan.

The commander in chief of the armed forces inspected the formation's cultural center and discussed the plans and methods for eliminating illiteracy there. He also handed anti-illiteracy certificates to some soldiers. He spoke to the commanders, officers and troops about the duties of the armed forces in times of peace, emphasizing that the circumstances of peace will enable the forces to continue their training so that they will always be prepared to carry out their defense duties.

The defense minister was accompanied on his tour by Maj Gen Yusuf 'Afifi, commander of the 3d Field Army, and some other senior armed forces commanders.

PRESIDENT AS-SADAT RECEIVES ROMANIAN ENVOY

NC111939 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1810 GMT 11 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 11 September--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat today received Vasile, the envoy of Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, who is currently visiting Cairo.

U.S. AID TO BE PROVIDED FOR THREE CANAL TOWNS

NC111430 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1300 GMT 11 Sep 79 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 11 September--U.S. AID has decided to contribute to the restoration, improvement and building of public utilities in the three canal towns. AID will contribute $36 million as a grant and $60 million in a long-term loan; $50 million will be allocated for sewage projects and $46 million for drinking water projects. A contract was signed to this effect today between the Housing Ministry and AID.

AL-AHRAM DENOUNCES 'ARAFAT 'CONSPIRING' WITH CASTRO

LD120839 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 10 Sep 79 p 7 LD

[Editorial: "The Trust That 'Arafat Betrayed"]

[Text] It was obvious even before the nonalined conference began its meetings in Havana that there was a conspiracy to turn the nonalined movement into alinement with the Soviet Union. When the conference opened it was clear that Cuban leader Fidel Castro's role was to try to drive both the conference and the movement toward serving Soviet global strategy, contrary to the interests of the nonalined states and the future of the movement itself.

Such fears were confirmed when a final draft for the conference's declaration was reached. Commenting on it, the Senegalese foreign minister said: "The resolutions that have been reached here were prepared in Moscow 2 weeks ago."

Although it was expected that Cuba--an agent state for Moscow--would do what it has done in order to serve Soviet policy, including the false allegations and lies about Egypt and its efforts for peace and a solution to the Palestinian problem, what is saddening indeed is 'Arafat's deplorable stand. He has conspired with Castro to implement Soviet plans which are quite contrary and basically opposed to the future of the Palestinian people and their cause.

The Soviet Union has its own global strategy that views the Middle East conflict, including the Palestinian problem, first and foremost as a problem directly linked to the worldwide conflict with the United States and only second as an Arab-Israeli problem.

'Arafat should have shown concern for the cause of the people he is representing. He should have had his own distinctive views and independent will so that he could avoid involving the Palestinian people's interests with Soviet interests.

But political shallowness, the inability to maintain an independent stand and the exploitation of the Palestinian problem for self-interested leadership and the accumulation of wealth have prompted 'Arafat and his ilk to conspire with those who plot against the Palestinian people.

KING HUSAYN RETURNS FROM FRANCE 11 SEP

JN111635 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 11 Sep 79 JN

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn returned to the homeland this evening. He led the Jordanian delegation to the sixth nonalined conference in Havana early this month. His majesty also visited France and met with French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

He was received at Amman airport by Queen Nur, Crown Prince Hasan, the prime minister, the acting president of the Senate, the speaker of the National Consultative Council, the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, the minister of court, the commander in chief of the armed forces, the chief chamberlain, his majesty's military secretary, ministers and a number of senior civilian and military officials. His majesty was also received at the French ambassador and the Libyan charge d'affaires in Amman.

PRIME MINISTER BADRAN RECEIVES PLO OFFICIAL SITTAH

JN120712 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 12 Sep 79 p 1 JN

[Text] Amman--Prime Minister Mudar Badran yesterday held a brief meeting in his office with Hamid Abu Sittah, PLO Executive Committee member and head of the Occupied Territory Affairs Department, during which they discussed a number of common topics related to backing the steadfastness of the occupied Arab territory.

DEPORTED PALESTINIANS REPORTEDLY TO BE ALLOWED TO RETURN

JN101130 Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic 8 Sep 79 p 11 JN

[Text] Arab sources say that a number of Palestinians will be allowed to return to Amman. They were deported from Jordan 10 years ago. This is one of the results of last month's meeting in Jordan between King Husayn and Abu 'Ammar.

QNA REPORTS SOVIET DELEGATION'S DEPARTURE FROM AMMAN

JN101743 Doha QNA in Arabic 1530 GMT 10 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Amman, 10 September--A team of Soviet experts headed by (Igor Bukharov) left Amman today, following a 12-day visit to Jordan. During the visit, the Soviet delegation held talks with Jordanian officials on exploiting shale oil, which is found in large quantities in Jordan, to generate electric power.

HEBRON MAYOR DISCUSSES UPCOMING TRIP TO GENEVA, U.S.

JN081058 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 8 Sep 79 pp 1, 19 JN

[By Muhammad Abu Ghawsh]

[Excerpts] Hebron Mayor Fahd al-Qawasimi arrived in Amman yesterday on a visit of several days to Jordan. Al-Qawasimi has stated that he will discuss with officials the situation in the occupied territories.

Al-Qawasimi said that he will leave for Geneva Tuesday to testify before the UN Human Rights Committee about Israeli practices in order to place the facts before the international community and to explain objectively and sincerely the sufferings of the Palestinian people under the yoke of occupation. We will thereby expose the occupation and its practices, he added.

He said that later he will visit the United States at the invitation of the Palestinian Rights Committee which will hold its congress on 20 September in Washington.

He said that he will factually explain to the American people the rights of the Palestinian people, their hopes and pains as well as their ambitions and aspirations under the yoke of occupation.

About the possibility of holding contacts with U.S. officials, Al-Qawasimi said: My colleagues, the mayors of Ramallah and Nabulus, and I were invited to talk to the American people. I hereby assert that we will not meet with any official in the U.S. administration during this tour. We have previously declared and we emphasize today that the Palestinian people have their own representative inside and outisde the occupied territories, namely, the PLO. Therefore, if the U.S. administration wishes to talk to the Palestinian people, it should first recognize their genuine representatives, the PLO.

Meeting With Prince Hasan

JN100931 Amman JNA in Arabic 0905 GMT 10 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Amman, 10 September--His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, yesterday received Hebron Mayor Fahd al-Qawsimi. The mayor briefed his highness the crown prince on the situation in Hebron in particular and the situation in the West Bank in general; economic, social and cultural developments in Hebron; and the current attempts being made regarding self-rule.

Answering a question by a JNA correspondent, Mr Qawasimi affirmed the rejection by the residents of the occupied land of these attempts and their clinging to the complete rights of the Palestinian people.

Departure Statement

JN111352 Doha QNA in Arabic 1240 GMT 11 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Amman, 11 September--Hebron Mayor Fahd al-Qawasimi left Amman today for Geneva following a 4-day visit to Jordan during which he met with His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, and 'Adnan abu 'Awdah, minister of information and chairman of the Executive Office For the Affairs of the Occupied Territory.

In a statement to the Amman QNA correspondent, Al-Qawasimi said that he was going to Geneva to deliver his testimony before the UN Human Rights Commission on Israeli violations in the occupied territory. He said that he will then go to the United States to participate in the work of the Palestinian Human Rights Committee, which will meet in Washington on 20 September. He also said that he will explain to the American people about the Israeli occupation authorities' violations and the things to which the Palestinian people are exposed under Israeli occupation.

Al-Qawasimi said that the Israeli occupation authorities have seized more than 30 percent of the West Bank and Gaza area for the purpose of establishing settlements. He also said that there are over 40,000 Palestinians in Israeli prisons and detention camps, that hundreds of Palestinian national action leaders have been deported and that hundreds of Arab homes have been demolished.

In regard to the coming municipal elections and their relationship to the autonomy, Al-Qawasimi said: We have rejected the autonomy and we will reject any elections connected with it. We are fully aware of the situation and we will not allow the Israeli occupation authorities to hold autonomy elections under the guise of municipal elections. Al-Qawasimi said that there has been no official change thus far in the date of the West Bank municipal elections, which are expected to take place next April.

AL-AKHBAR: U.S. MIDDLE EAST POLICY UNTRUSTWORTHY

JN080839 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 8 Sep 79 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Stands That Do Not Inspire Confidence," the newspaper AL-AKHBAR says: Whether the role of the United States in the Arab conflict with the Zionist onslaught is that of mediator or that of partner, as President as-Sadat wishes it to be, the first thing that the performer of this role should enjoy before practicing his role is the confidence of the two sides between whom he is mediating or with whom he wants to enter into a partnership.

Naturally, it does not concern us to talk about the Israeli viewpoint on the U.S. role but we are entitled to talk about deeds and results rather than about aims and intentions.

The paper says: In his historic speech at the nonalined summit conference in the Cuban capital, His Majesty King Husayn expressed the Arab viewpoint on the role being played by the United States--a role that is openly biased in favor of Israel. The United States is giving arms to Israel to help it occupy and stay in Arab land in defiance of the Arabs and world public opinion. It gives Israel political support that represents U.S. world influence, which has prevented the adoption of any international measure against Israel despite all the condemnations of it and all its violations of international resolutions.

AL-AKHBAR adds: Furthermore, Egypt's withdrawal from the Arab ranks, its deviation from Arab will and its preoccupation in battles other than the real Arab battle with the Zionist onslaught against Arab Palestine and the other occupied Arab territories are not isolated from U.S. machinations in the region.

Thus, we see that the policy of the United States in the region is to strengthen the aggressive Israeli side and supply it with anything that helps it to continue its aggression and implement its schemes. This policy also aims at weakening the Arab side, either by dividing Arab ranks or not supplying the Arabs with arms or restricting the quality of these arms when given.

Furthermore, this policy supports Israeli schemes in the region, particularly those relating to the Palestinian people's fate. All these actions do not inspire confidence and cannot lead to the just, comprehensive and lasting peace desired by the Arabs.

AR-RA'Y DEPLORES ANDREW YOUNG'S REMARKS IN MONROVIA

JN080939 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 8 Sep 79 p 1 JN

[Editorial: "What is Young Doing in Africa?"]

[Text] A few weeks ago, Andrew Young appeared to the world as "a martyr" of principles and courageous stands when he resigned his post following his meeting with the PLO representative at the United Nations and the subsequent clamor that arose in the U.S. administration.

Young left his seat in the United Nations with the Arabs' appreciation and gratitude. He went to Africa on a tour that began in Monrovia. In Monrovia, he made a strange call on the African countries and the OAU urging them to enter into a dialog with Israel, establish relations with it and join what he termed the peace efforts because Egypt and Israel are in need of friends.

This then is what Young wants. He wants to break the isolation surrounding Israel in the African arena. He wants to open Africa anew to Israeli activity under the guise of a dialog and strengthening the peace efforts.

Needless to say, what Young is asking the African states to do at this particular time is a blow to the principles of justice which prompted these states to proclaim their support for Arab rights in Palestine and sever their relations with Israel.

What is puzzling is that it is Young who is performing this role. The melodramatic scene that accompanied his departure and the statements he made criticizing the U.S. administration for failing to enter into a dialog with the PLO do not alleviate this puzzlement.

Therefore, we can only call for further caution when assessing Young's new mission since he has left the UN arena and invaded the African Continent.

BEIRUT RADIO REPORTS MINOR CLASHES IN BEIRUT

NC111220 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 11 Sep 79 NC

[Text] This morning, the situation in the An-Nab'ah-Buru Hammud area continued to be tense because of intermittent clashes which were resumed on a limited scale, particularly in the internal areas.

The sniping has resulted in the Jisr Beirut-Sinn al-Fil-Mar Dumit road being cut off in addition to stopping the flow of traffic in the internal roads within the area.

The other main roads in the area are open. The security and political quarters are making efforts to deal with the situation in order to contain the security disturbances in the area.

Clashes Halted

NC111804 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 11 Sep 79 NC

[Text] This evening, the security situation in the An-Nab'ah, and Burj Hammud areas remains filled with caution. However, the clashes have stopped thanks to the efforts that have been made in this respect. It is advisable not to use the roads running through these two areas and to take the main roads until the security situation becomes more stable.

Armenians, Others Killed

NC112111 Paris AFP in English 2044 GMT 11 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Beirut, Sept 11 (AFP)--Nineteen people including 15 Armenians were killed today in Burj Hamud, in the northeast suburb of Beirut, during clashes between Lebanese conservative militiamen and Armenian groups, Armenian sources said.

CEASE-FIRE REACHED IN TROUBLED BEIRUT AREAS

NC120709 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 12 Sep 79 NC

[Text] At 0300 today, an agreement was reached on a cease-fire in the areas of An-Nab'ah and Burj Hammud as a result of contacts and efforts by various parties. The agreement was reached after the situation had deteriorated and a number of people had been killed or wounded. However, the situation still calls for caution, particularly in the internal roads in the area. Efforts are still being made to stabilize the cease-fire agreement and spread stability.

This subject is expected to be discussed by the cabinet today. Yesterday, deputies Khatchik Babikian and Soren Khanamerian visited President Ilyas Sarkis.

Deputy Babikian said the incidents were regrettable, adding: We believe that every sincere person will work hard to put an end to these incidents. It is not possible for the Phalangist and Dashnaq parties to differ over trivial matters that lead to the kind of incidents that have taken place. Meetings aimed at containing these incidents are continuing.

VOL EXPLAINS INCIDENTS IN AN-NAB'AH, BURJ HAMMUD

NC120833 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 12 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Despite the efforts and appeals that have been made to the parties involved in the clashes in the areas of An-Nab'ah and Burj Hammud to cease fire, the security atmosphere continued to be fraught with caution: Sounds of explosions and bursts of gunfire continued to be heard throughout last night and several fires raged in the area. So far, 16 persons--civilians and others--have been killed and 28 injured. Four persons have been detained by gunmen.

It appears that behind the clashes, which have not ceased, there are "scheming hands" working to disturb and exacerbate the security situation in the Lebanese areas despite all the efforts that have been exerted by the Phalangists and National Liberal Parties to contain the current incidents which resulted from raids on gambling dens and narcotics pushers.

Shooting was resumed this morning, making the internal roads in An-Nab'ah and Burj Hammud very dangerous. The Greek cold storage-As-Salumi Circle road is closed. The As-Salumi-Ad-Dikwanah-Sinn al-Fil road is open as well as the Al-Karantinah road. An-Nahr Corniche has been closed for some time because of sniper fire. Efforts have been resumed to calm down the situation.

Calm has been prevailing in the traditional axes except for some sporadic gunfire which was directed last night at a number of planes flying over the western area when armed Palestinians and the Arab Deterrent Force thought that they were Israeli planes. However, fire was halted when they discovered that they were Syrian planes.

The following are the latest reports from An-Nab'ah and Burj Hammud: At 0215 today, the Phalangist and National Liberal Parties in upper al-Matn issued the following statement on the incidents that took place in the An-Nab'ah and Burj Hammud areas:

On Saturday, 8 September 1979, a meeting was held in Judaydat al-Matn attended by representatives of the Phalangist, National Liberal and Dashnaq Parties in order to stop the spread of gambling, prostitution and narcotic clubs in the area. Khatchik Arabian and some of the persons responsible for the Dashnaq Party centers in the Burj Hammud and Ad-Dawrah areas represented the Dashnaq Party at the meeting. As a result of agreement reached at the meeting, a joint patrol carried out serious activities in all the upper al-Matn villages and Burj Hammud area.

On 10 September, while the patrol was continuing its activities in Burj Hammud in accordance with the agreement reached with all parties, it was attacked by gunmen from the inner quarters of Burj Hammud. One member of the patrol was killed and four others seriously wounded. This attack developed into a battle in which elements from an Armenian party participated. These elements immediately occupied some centers of the Phalangist Party, the Assyrian grouping and Al-Arz guards in the Burj Hammud area, although there were no weapons in any of these centers which were taken by surprise by this treacherous action.

On the following day, another attack took place on two Phalangist centers in the area. One of these centers is called Mar Sharbil, where four persons were martyred. Four elements who were in the center as well as 30 unarmed youths were detained. Nothing is known about their fate.

Throughout Monday and Tuesday, there was intensive sniper fire in which over 17 citizens were killed or wounded. So officials of the Phalangist and National Liberal Parties took security measures in order to deal with the repercussions which took place in denunciation of the incidents.

On the occasion, the Phalangist and National Liberal Parties would like to express regret over everything that has taken place and is taking place in the area. They hope that all those who have caused these incidents will work to restore the atmosphere of harmony and unity which has been prevailing in the area. They also hope that all sincere forces will collaborate to frustrate any attempts by the enemies of this beloved homeland. Those who have created these painful incidents were aiming at restoring an atmosphere of confusion and anxiety at the behest of hired sides whose aim is to sow division among parties who have been known for their cooperation and collaboration in the darkest circumstances experienced by the country.

SAUDI EMPLOYEE REPORTEDLY KIDNAPED IN BEIRUT

NC111300 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 11 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Husni Sulayman, director of the office of Amir Faysal ibn Khalid Al Sa'ud, was kidnaped from his house behind the British Embassy in the western sector of Beirut.

It has been understood that the three armed kidnapers are demanding $1 million in ransom from King Khalid's son for the release of his office director. The Saudi Embassy has carried out intensive contacts with the armed groups to learn the whereabouts of the kidnaped person and to secure his release.

ISRAELI PLANES OVERFLY SOUTH 11 SEPTEMBER

NC111307 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 11 Sep 79 NC

[Text] After continuous reconnaissance sorties carried out within the past 24 hours, Israeli planes flew this morning at a low altitude over the southern area, causing a cautious atmosphere in the area despite the comparative calm of the past few days.

ISRAELI NAVAL VESSELS SIGHTED OFF SOUTHERN COAST

NC112035 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 2015 GMT 11 Sep 79 NC

[Text] At 2005 tonight, Israeli war vessels were seen sailing off the southern coast. There have been no reports about any shelling or landing by these vessels.

'ALAWITE, SUNNITE OFFICERS CLASH AT LATAKIA NAVAL BASE

NC111408 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1310 GMT 11 Sep 79 NC

[Excerpt] Damascus, 11 September--The extent of disturbances which Syria is currently experiencing has expanded to the Syrian Armed Forces, despite the authorities' allegations that the incidents are only riots by the Muslim Brotherhood organization.

According to reports from Latakia, an armed clash has occurred between 'Alawite officers and other officers at the Latakia naval base, causing a number of casualties.

The 'Alawite officers at the naval base had disarmed the Sunnite officers and detained them on the base. A noncommissioned officer, however, helped them to escape. They regrouped and then an armed clash took place. This prompted Rif'at al-Asad to use his personal special forces to control the base and arrest a large number of officers and soldiers.

After the incident, the Syrian authorities were surprised by a wide-scale distribution of leaflets in the name of the Syrian army demanding the resignation of President Hafiz al-Asad and the halting of massacres being commited by his brother, Rif'at al-Asad, against the Syrian people.

CAIRO RADIO: LEAFLETS CALL FOR AL-ASAD'S RESIGNATION

NC120935 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 12 Sep 79 NC

[Text] The latest reports from Syria indicate that opposition to President al-Asad's regime is on the rise. This opposition has spread to the ranks of the Syrian Army, where leaflets were distributed among officers, soldiers and civilians calling on President al-Asad to resign in order to safeguard Syria's unity and security. The leaflets said that Syria could become the scene of a civil war which would be more violent than the one in Lebanon, as a result of the current open armed struggle between the 'Alawites and Sunnites. The Syrian president belongs to the 'Alawite community, which comprises 15 percent of the Syrian population and holds the top level command posts in the country.

The leaflets enumerated the massacres and acts of terror committed by President al-Asad's brother, Rif'at al-Asad, against the Syrian people.

Reports indicate that the battle which took place yesterday in the naval military base in Latakia resulted in the killing and wounding of scores of Syrian officers and soldiers. The reports add that the Syrian authorities have taken--and continue to take--security measures to prevent the spreading of the wave of opposition and political violence to other Syrian cities.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI ABOLISHES CERTAIN JUDICIARY POSTS

LD101528 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 10 Sep 79 LD

[Summary] Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi this morning attended a meeting of the General People's Committee for Justice. He stressed the need for consolidation of people's authority, which is now fully in the hands of the people in the Jamahiriyah. This way, he said, the people will be saved from domination by one individual or group of people. He said that control by popular committees should not mean interference with sentences or the work of courts. Should a popular committee anger the masses, it should expect a popular revolution against it, as happened to the defunct regime on the First of September Revolution.

"The brother colonel announced the abolition of the posts of the public attorney and public advocate, and the higher judiciary body and the higher police council. He called for the replacement of these by popular committees."

"Speaking of the task of the lawyer, the leader said that the lawyer is part of the court and must be a public servant just like the judge and the policeman and other court officials. Thus the present conditions--in which only someone with money is able to appoint a lawyer to defend him--must end."

AT-TURAYKI RETURNS FROM HAVANA, REMARKS ON SUMMIT

LD112118 Tripoli JANA in English 1850 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, 11 Sep, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Foreign Secretary Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki and his delegation were back in Tripoli last night after they attended the meeting of the 6th summit conference of nonaligned countries which was held in Havana between 3 and 9 September current.

In a statement to the JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY the foreign secretary pointed out that the conference had achieved great success and could be considered one [as received] in the solidarity with the Arab nation and the Palestinian people.

It had been attended by 94 delegations and several observers. The delegates strongly condemned the treaty of capitulation, the "stable David" accords and the Egyptian regime's policy. The foreign secretary pointed out that the measures taken by the Egyptian president are considered a violation of the principles of the nonaligned movement.

On this basis, the conference denied the Egyptian regime any legitimate representation of Egypt in the nonaligned organization and formed an ad-hoc committee to study the necessary measures for implementing this resolution and submitting suggestions to the next foreign ministers conference for approval.

The foreign secretary added that the conference had unanimously supported the Palestinian people's and the Arab nation's cause. He considered the conference an international referendum on the policy of the Egyptian regime, considering it aligned to colonialism, Zionism and racism.

The foreign secretary indicated that the conference was dominated by the spirit of collective responsibility for the triumph of people's causes in the world in general, the Palestinian cause and liberation causes in particular.

This conference, which was held for the first time in Latin America, is also considered an international phenomenon as well as an international support for Latin American's peoples and the revolution which has inflamed there against America. For the first time, Latin American countries participated after their people have become victorious against hireling reactionary regimes such as Grenada and Nicaragua.

Dr at-Turayki said that the conference strongly stressed that the nonaligned countries are maintaining their independent policy and unity and standing on one side against imperialism, colonialism, racism and Zionism. Moreover they are determined to play their role in an international policy governed by democracy.

The foreign secretary said that the unanimous approval of the motion tabled by the Jamahiriyah on abolishing the veto at the Security Council is a first step towards justice in the United Nations. With respect to the economic issues, the conference considered the current economic order inappropriate since it was created by colonialist countries and international monopolies and directed against the peoples of the Third World. Dr at-Turayki pointed out the conference affirmed it was time to achieve cooperation among the nonaligned community and prevent the colonialist countries from exploiting the raw materials and resources of the developing countries. The conference expressed determination to create a new economic order for the interest of humanity.

UPPER VOLTA PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR TALKS 7 SEP

LD071200 Tripoli JANA in English 0810 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, 7 Sep JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--President Aboubacar Sangoule Lamizana of Upper Volta arrived yesterday in Tripoli on a visit to the Socialist Libyan Jamahiriyah.

He was received at Tripoli International Airport by Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud as well as by members of the general peoples committees and a number of the army and police officers. Staff Major Jallud shook hands with him and he was given flowers.

Then President Lamizana and Staff Major Jallud headed to the rostrum of honour where the two national anthems were played; twenty-one gun salute were given to the Jamahiriyah guest. The guest shook hands with his hosts, then had a rest at the hall of Tripoli International Airport.

In a statement to JANA, the president expressed his happiness to be visiting the Jamahiriyah for the second time. The president conveyed greetings and congratulations of the people of Upper Volta to the Libyan Arab people on the 10th anniversary of the Great First of September Revolution.

The president said that his visit came within the framework of developing and strengthening of cooperation and brotherhood between the two countries. The president said "we are determined to strengthen ties between our two people which become stronger day after day, and such determination stems from our belief and realization of the effective and leading role played by the Jamahiriyah in our the African arena." The president affirmed the deep gratitude of his country for the aids offered by the Libyan Arab people to the people of Upper Volta, particularly during the famine which engulfed western Africa.

The president is accompanied by Mr Leonard Kammogo, minister of finance, and Mr Georges Sonogoh, minister of planning and cooperation.

Communique on Visit

LD110412 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 10 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli--A joint communique was issued here this evening at the end of the visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah by Upper Voltan President Aboubacar Lamizana. The communique states that during their meetings, President Aboubacar Lamizana and the leader of the September revolution, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, discussed bilateral relations, the political situation in Africa and the Arab region, and also international issues.

The Libyan side, led by Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud and the Upper Volta side, led by President Aboubacar Lamizana, conducted talks which dealt with bilateral relations, the situation in the Arab region and Africa and international issues of common interest. The two sides reiterated their intention to consolidate the historic relations of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples and they undertook to develop these relations so as to make them ideal relations, in realization of the trust that exists between the two leaders and peoples.

The two sides observe that the African Continent has become a goal for the ambitions of the great powers and for their occasional interference in the continent's internal affairs. When reviewing this existing situation they decided to address an appeal to all African peoples and governments to adhere to their unity and to try and resolve their problems in an African spirit within the framework of the OAU, stressing that African wisdom is capable of finding the appropriate solutions to these problems.

They also expressed the belief that [word indistinct] the armed struggle against colonialism and racism in Africa must continue, it being the only way to the freedom of the African peoples. The two sides strongly condemn the aggressions being carried out by the racist regime in southern Africa and Palestine, regarding these aggressions as being directed against human values and against the people's rights to freedom and justice.

Regarding the Western Sahara issue, the two sides stressed their absolute support for the right of the Saharan people to self-determination in accordance with the principles and resolutions of the United Nations and the OAU.

The two sides condemn attempts by the imperialist forces to create military blocs and alliances with some countries on the continent, regarding this as constituting a threat to the security of the African peoples and seeking to divide the continent. They appeal to all the African countries not to join such military blocs, in accordance with the basic principles of the nonalined countries.

The two sides also condemn the military invasion of Uganda and regard this invasion as a serious precedence in the field of relations and especially among the African states, many of which have border disputes and ideological differences with their neighbors.

Regarding the situation in Chad, the two sides encourage national reconciliation in accordance with the results achieved at the recent Lagos conference; they declare their full support for these results. They also call on all parties concerned to respect the resolutions of the conference, so as to restore security and peace to this sister African country. In this connection, they demand the withdrawal of the foreign forces, in accordance with the spirit of this conference.

On the Arab and African plane, the two sides call for Arab and African solidarity and unity and they stress the importance of the joint role played by the Arab-African group for world cultural and economic progress, in order to liberate it from imperialist subservience, domination and exploitation. The two sides are also convinced of the importance of Arab-African cooperation in world economic development in general and in the Third World in particular.

When reviewing the Palestinian issue, the two sides condemned the role being played by reaction, which is in alliance with colonialism and imperialism for the liquidation of the Palestinian cause in the interest of Zionism. The two sides once more underline the established and legitimate right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to set up their own independent state on their territory. In this respect they stress that no just and lasting solution can be reached without the direct participation of the real representatives of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO. The two sides condemn any agreement which has been signed or will be signed which does not take these facts into consideration.

The two sides stress their adherence to the UN Charter and principles and they advocate the need to amend the charter of this organization so as to achieve justice and equality among member states. They also advocate a new world economic system that recognizes the rights of the Third World countries on a basis of justice and equality. The two sides regard the natural resources of every country as a natural and legitimate right of that country; no other country has the right to interfere so as to take over these resources.

At the end of the visit, President Aboubacar Sangoule Lamizana expressed admiration of the great achievements realized by the Great First of September Revolution which aims at the realization of prosperity and social justice in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. He also reaffirmed that the third international theory which is being implemented in the Jamahiriyah is the best means for solving the problems faced by mankind in the political, economic and social spheres.

He also expressed his thanks and gratitude for the warm and fraternal welcome he and the delegation accompanying him received in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. President Lamizana extended an invitation to his brother, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Great First of September Revolution, to visit the Republic of Upper Volta. This invitation has been accepted and its date will be fixed in due course.

PLO'S 'ARAFAT ARRIVES 10 SEP, MEETS WITH JALLUD

JN111130 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0910 GMT 11 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Tripoli, 11 Sep--Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud met here last night with Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. 'Arafat had arrived in the Libyan capital earlier yesterday.

MOROCCO

KING HASSAN MEETS WITH LEBANESE ENVOY 7 SEP

LD071520 Rabat MAP in English 1206 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Ifrane, Sep 7 (MAP)--King Hassan II of Morocco received here Thursday Zaki Mazbudi, personal representatives of Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis, from whom the sovereign received a message dealing with the situation prevailing in Lebanon, particularly in the south.

Ahmed Benscundah, the king's adviser; Abderrahmane Baddou, Moroccan secretary of state for foreign affairs; and Adil Isma'il, Lebanese ambassador to Rabat, attended the audience.

Mazbudi said in a declaration to newsmen that his talks with the Moroccan sovereign focused on the situation in Lebanon, in general, and in the country in particular.

"King Hassan II expressed to me his feelings of friendship for Lebanon, and we consider him as Lebanese of heart," added he.

The personal representative of the Lebanese president further stated that King Hassan has been frank and wise, qualities which have always characterized the sovereign. Mazbudi also declared that he will transmit to President Ilyas Sarkis the impressions and opinions that he collected here. "May God the Almighty attend us for the welfare of Lebanon, the Arab nation and the brotherly country of Morocco," concluded the Lebanese emissary.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR 7 SEP

LD081452 Rabat MAP in English 1217 GMT 8 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Rabat, Sep 8 (MAP)--Morocco and the Soviet Union concluded here Friday a cooperation agreement in the cultural and scientific fields.

The document was signed by Abderrahmane Boucharaa, director of the cultural relations division at the Moroccan Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Ministry, and Erofev, his Soviet counterpart.

"This agreement, which constitutes a new landmark in the bilateral cooperation, will allow the strengthening and development of exchanges in the field of culture, education, sciences, arts, information and sports," said Boucharaa.

It is to be recalled that the Soviet Union grants a particular importance to the developement of cooperation with the developing countries, and mainly with Morocco.

AOSARIO ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON RAID IN ALGERIA

LD071500 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1255 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The military wing of the Association of the Natives of the Sahara and Rio de Oro [AOSARIO] has issued the following communique:

On Tuesday, 4 September 1979, commando groups of the association operating inside Algeria laid an ambush to a regiment of the Algerian regular army consisting of several military vehicles which was on its way from [name indistinct] to Tindouf. The ambush which took place 40 km east of Tindouf was followed with a clash lasting until the final hours of the night resulting in several deaths and scores of seriously wounded among the ranks of these special Algerian units operating under the guise of the so-called POLISARIO and which were charged with the task of guarding the detention camps where Saharan families are being held hostage since 1976. The association's commando groups--two of its members were wounded--were able to return without difficulty to their bases inside Algeria [as heard] after having taken a quantity of enemy weapons.

The association confirms its determination to continue the armed battle against the enemy until all the Saharan families detained by the rulers of Algeria are freed unconditionally.

TUNISIA

RESOLUTIONS OF 10TH DESTOURIAN CONGRESS REPORTED

LD101420 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 8 Sep 79 LD

[Text of resolutions issued by the 10th congress of the Tunisian Socialist Destourian Party [SDP], at the Palace of Conferences in Tunis on 8 September]

[Excerpts] We are at the Palace of Conferences in the capital. We will now present to you a recording of the text of resolutions approved by the 10th congress of the SDP during its meeting this evening. These resolutions were prepared by the various congress committees.

Here is the resolution of the committee on politico-geographical environment:

In view of our adherence to our true pan-Arab origin;

Considering the geographical, historical and cultural factors that govern our options and affiliations simultaneously to the Maghreb, Arab, African and Islamic worlds and to our European neighbors;

In view of our belief that the presence of all these elements and factors give Tunisia a destiny from which it cannot escape and dictate that it will always have a prominent role in the international area that will enable Tunisia to enhance its personality and preserve its identity despite the vicissitudes of time;

Because of Tunisia's pride in the principles on which the grand struggler founded the state's policy in foreign affairs since Tunisia regained its international identity;

In view of our adherence to the course outlined by this policy until this day--a course that earned the admiration of all foreign countries irrespective of their regimes; and in view of our faith in the realism, wisdom and moderation that characterize Tunisian diplomacy and gained for the state the confidence and respect of the other countries:

The 10th congress affirms that our foreign policy must remain a mirror of the true conditions of the Tunisian people.

The congress declares that experience has proven the fruitfulness of dialog in resolving disputes. This must be maintained, provided that our principles are upheld, but with flexibility in their application. This, coupled with the delineation of objectives and a consideration of the realization of these objectives by stages, represents the way to attain national objectives.

The congress approves the line hitherto followed by the government in cementing ties of cooperation and friendship with our brothers and friends on the bases of confidence, mutual respect, and serving our common interests, and consolidating the basis of peace and reassurance among all men.

The congress believes that our foreign policy must continue to make every effort to widen the network of friendship and cooperation that binds Tunisia to other countries. Our policy must include among its basic principles those of supporting all people struggling for freedom; bolstering the solidarity between Tunisia and its brothers, the Arabs, Muslims and Africans; and consolidating the integration between Tunisia and the developing and nonalined countries.

The congress reaffirms Tunisia's determination to continue to work for the bolstering of ties of friendship and fruitful cooperation with its neighboring countries under the canopy of mutual respect.

The congress expresses its concern over the deterioration of relations between the countries of the Arab Maghreb. It calls on all parties to avoid differences and to resort to dialog to avoid estrangement.

The congress feels that the experience through which the countries of the Arab Maghreb countries have passed in their efforts to establish a framework for joint action has not produced results in keeping with the ambitions of the peoples of the area.

The congress calls for a joint evaluation of these results and for cooperation in drawing up a joint plan to do away with the negative aspects that have impeded our course and to preserve the factors that will insure future integration.

The congress feels that preserving the identity of every Maghreb state is the only way to guarantee the realization of the common aspirations of the Maghreb countries in security, strength, economic prosperity and social progress.

The congress stresses the need to bolster cultural cooperation in order to provide a solid ground and a favorable atmosphere. This can be done by drawing up joint educational and cultural programs to promote the realization of the ambitions of the Maghreb peoples. It is in this way that we can insure the establishment of an integral and coordinated Maghreb economy that will be free from hegemony and competition.

The congress announces its absolute rejection of the theory of the imposition of unity by force and its rejection of the concept that unity should be made a precondition for any form of cooperation.

With regard to the question of the Sahara, the congress expresses its disappointment with the impasse into which relations between the parties concerned with this question have fallen. It urges the brothers to pursue a course of reason and wisdom in dealing with this problem so as to safeguard the sublime interests of the Arab Maghreb and save it from the consequences of division and weakness.

In view of its loyalty to the ties of brotherhood and solidarity that bind Tunisia to its sister countries of the Arab Maghreb, the congress expresses its admiration for the efforts exerted by his excellency the grand struggler in this matter. The congress renews Tunisia's readiness to contribute to any step that will remove this rift, bring the various points of view closer to each other and open the way to a solution that will be in keeping with the interests of all parties.

Because of its deep faith in the justice of the national struggle, the congress believes that success depends on the will of peoples. The Destourians, in their 10th congress, salute the heroic peoples of Palestine in their struggle and steadfastness under the leadership of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. For this reason, the Destourians express their admiration for the huge sacrifices the Palestinian people have made in their efforts to regain their sovereignty and retrieve their land from the grip of Zionist colonialism. The Destourians reiterate that they will maintain their effective support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people and for the Palestine people's organization until the Palestinians attain their legitimate rights and establish their independent state on their land and secure the return of all occupied Arab territory to its legitimate owners.

By adhering to such a stand, the congress reaffirms its support for the international legitimacy that in 1947 recognized the separate identity of the Palestinian people and their legitimate and natural right to set up their own state on their own land. In view of this, the congress feels that any solution in the area that does not guarantee equal and complete international legitimacy will fail and will not be able to restore stability to the area. Consequently, any such solution will not guarantee the restoration of harmony and amity in international relations.

The congress strongly condemns the actions through which Israel seeks, in particular, to change the character of the occupied territories and to Judaize the city of Jerusalem.

The congress strongly condemns the establishment of settlements on usurped Arab lands--an act that constitutes a violation of international laws and a defiance of human conscience and cultural and ethical values.

The congress considers all Middle East questions to be complementary and believes that the question of Palestine is at the core of these issues. For this reason, the congress feels that unilateral solutions will not lead to the right solution. It believes that a comprehensive solution stands as the only framework that can be used to bring about acceptable results and secure the establishment of Arab rights.

The congress also discussed the situation with regard to relations among the Arab countries. It expresses its profound disappointment at the deterioration in these relations to such a degree of division that their position as a group in the international community of nations has been weakened, thereby exposing their causes to bartering and bargaining.

The congress addresses a true and warm appeal to all Arab states to evaluate their responsibilities, to define the fate of the Arab nation and to be aware of the dangerous challenges confronting them. The congress calls on Arab officials to abandon the tendency of hegemony and domination. History has proven that this tendency contradicts the spirit of development and freedom, leads to evil consequences and is likely to create such tragedies as those being suffered by the Arab world. The congress calls on these officials to abandon emotion and malice and to adhere to wisdom, sincerity and farsightedness in their dealings with critical issues. For history will pass a ruthless verdict if we fail to handle them correctly.

The congress condemns the criminal attempts that are being made to partition Lebanon and the wicked acts of aggression being carried out by Israel's aggressive forces against southern Lebanon. The congress declares its solidarity with fraternal Lebanon in its efforts to protect its national sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The congress points to the necessity of convening an Arab summit conference to discuss the best methods for establishing cooperation to serve the supreme Arab interest and provide an opportunity for investing Arab wealth in those projects that will achieve progress for the Arab peoples and provide for their prosperity on the basis of common interest and positive integration, as well as development for the good of all Arabs.

The congress registers its satisfaction with the fact that all Arab brothers were unanimous in selecting Tunis as the headquarters of the Arab League.

The congress sees in this a gesture of respect for the wisdom and farsightedness of the supreme combatant and a gesture of appreciation for Tunisia and its sound policy. On this occasion the congress expresses its confidence in the role that the Arab League will play in the service of the Arab issues and calls on the Arab countries to continue their support for this organization and to back it by every means to enable it to carry out its mission in the best possible manner.

The congress lauds the positive activities undertaken by Islamic establishments in various fields in order to develop a fruitful cooperation among the Islamic states to develop the Muslim and preserve his noble character. These efforts spring from the belief that Islam is a human religion that calls for the establishment of cohesive societies. It discards extremism and favors moderation and serious work as the means to realize the prosperity and impregnability of all Islamic peoples.

The congress declares its sympathy with Islamic groups in all parts of the world and expresses its extreme concern over the harrassment of these groups. This is something that violates their dignity and sanctity. The congress calls for support and care to be given to these groups.

In the field of African affairs, the congress reaffirms Tunisia's commitment to the principles of the OAU Charter and aims, and reiterates Tunisia's commitment to continue to work for the full liberation of the African Continent, the consolidation of its independence and the achievement of solidarity with the African countries on the basis of mutual respect and common interest. The congress expresses anew Tunisia's total support for and effective solidarity with the peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe and southern Africa in their struggle for liberation and against racial discrimination.

The congress salutes the people of Eritrea and calls on all peace-loving forces to support this people's struggle for self-determination.

The congress condemns the acts of aggression perpetrated by the racist regimes against the confrontation states in the southern part of the continent. It also condemns the policy being pursued by these regimes in order to establish domination by minorities. The congress is of the opinion that the solution of these problems should be on the basis of international legitimacy and the implementation of the UN resolutions on this subject.

While expressing its belief in the unity of destiny between Tunisia and the African countries, the congress calls on Africans to discard the reasons that lead to dispute among them. It condemns the arms race and foreign intervention in the African Continent and calls for the establishment of cooperation in all fields in order to secure for the African countries the ability to bring about progress and prosperity for their peoples, to promote economic and social development and to live in stability within the framework of respecting the national sovereignty of each country.

The 10th congress declares that Tunisia, by virtue of its geographical location on the Mediterranean, believes in the necessity of consolidating relations among the countries and peoples living on the shores of the Mediterranean. It believes that the establishment of political cooperation and economic integration are the best means of providing for the prosperity of all and of making the Mediterranean a lake of security and peace.

The congress reaffirms its belief that cooperation, in its correct meaning, between the two coasts of the Mediterranean--Europe on the one hand and the Arab-African group on the other--is likely to establish the means of impregnability and independence for all. Our belief in the necessity of solidarity between the southern and northern coasts, and our effort to bring about a comprehensive and balanced development of the region, stems from a clear policy that can lessen the acuteness of differences that exist between the two coasts in the economic and social fields.

The congress registers its displeasure with the policy pursued by the European Community--a policy that contradicts the principles of cooperation and integration. This is particularly manifest in the precautionary measures taken to close the community's markets to our agricultural and industrial products, and in the treatment of our workers in a manner that contradicts charters and the spirit of cooperation. Accordingly, the congress recalls Tunisia's desire to establish excellent relations with the European Economic Community, whose meaning goes beyond the fields of development, trade and economic exchange, and embraces the qualities of civilization evolved throughout its history. The congress recommends that the government continue its dialog with the European Community in order to bolster this cooperation and to direct it toward our sublime aims so that the excellent relations that link Tunisia with this community may be more realistic and more useful. Generally speaking, the congress praises the cooperation between Tunisia and all other fraternal and friendly countries, and commends the support that Tunisia receives from these state to help it strengthen its march along the path of progress and prosperity.

Out of the belief that Tunisia should stand as an unfettered [wasat] nation, and that the state's position in foreign affairs should be moderate and balanced, the congress reaffirms its support for the nonalined movement and the work being carried out by the Tunisian Government within the framework of this movement. It considers this movement to be a collective international effort that should be devoted to the service of peace, independence, and comprehensive development of mankind, and for putting an end to all forms of oppression, hegemony and exploitation. The congress also believes that it is the duty of this movement, during the next decade, to concentrate its aspirations in order to establish a new element in international relations based on equality among peoples, freedom of choice and respect for the characteristics that distinguish each country in its own private situation.

The congress considers the nonalined movement to be the best forum for the consolidation of solidarity among the developing countries, for strengthening their position and guaranteeing their influence in international affairs.

It is imperative for the nonalined countries to save the movement from all who would force it to depart from the independent line set for it since its birth by avoiding the concentration of tendencies toward one of the superpowers that share the spheres of influence in the world and by avoiding the classification of its members on the basis of their ideological lines or the economic systems they choose.

The congress, while urging the government to continue to work within the framework of this movement, insists on the need to be vigilant lest the nonalined movement turn into a camp whose task is confined to confronting some or all other countries. The congress stresses the need to maintain relations with all political forces in the world, to derive benefits from them and thus serve the interests of the developing countries and facilitate their march toward advancement and progress.

The 10th congress wishes to recall that since it won its independence and regained its position in the concert of nations, Tunisia has been working with all peoples to keep the spectre of war away and to lay the foundation of peace in the world.

The congress believes that the arms race and the stockpiling of weapons of mass destruction constitute a threat to world peace and security and deprive mankind of huge potentialities that could have been better spent in serving man by strengthening the economic and social development of the developing countries. For this reason, the congress declares its support for all initiatives to halt the arms race in all its forms and calls for the harnessing of nuclear energy to serve peaceful ends.

The congress urges the developing countries that are not in a state of confrontation to stop slipping into endless labyrinths and to devote their resources to serving their societies and cooperating among themselves for the sake of achieving prosperity for mankind and guaranteeing mankind's progress.

The congress believes that, thanks to the prominent position it enjoys because of its seriousness and farsightedness, Tunisia can play an important role in the international field and undertake huge responsibilities, particularly within the framework of the United Nations and the other specialized agencies of the world organization, as well as within the framework of the other political, economic, social or cultural conferences.

The congress declares that Tunisia believes in the need to bolster the United Nations as an international platform for conducting frank talks among the countries of the world irrespective of their affiliations and as a tool for establishing peace and removing the spectre of war and catastrophe.

The congress believes that the world organization will not be able to attain these objectives, these sublime objectives, unless it succeeds in changing the existing economic conditions represented by the frightful gap between the rich industrialized countries and the poor countries.

The congress urges the government to exert greater efforts in conjunction with other countries to facilitate the creation of a new and just international economic order that will stop the exploitation of the developing countries by the industrialized countries and will enable the former to exploit their own resources and use them to develop themselves economically and socially.

The congress affirms that the establishment of a new international economic order necessitates the drawing up of a new world information system which will enable world public opinion to be informed of existing conditions so that it can contribute to bringing about essential changes in economic relations and ending all forms of cultural and social hegemony.

The congress stresses Tunisia's determination to continue its efforts at the United Nations and in the specialized conferences and institutions to attain the objectives of the developing countries out of its belief that there can be no stability or peace in the world as long as the majority of people continue to suffer from starvation, disease and illiteracy. The congress urges the industrialized countries to acknowledge that eliminating these disgraceful conditions and helping the developing countries to attain their development objectives will guarantee stability and honorable life for these countries.

The 10th congress expresses the SDP's pride in the good relations which tie it to the fraternal and friendly parties and expresses the Destourians' readiness to safeguard and bolster these relations, thereby widening the network of joint action for the attainment of the human objectives to which we all aspire within a framework of mutual respect and noninterference in others' affairs.

While it expresses its admiration for the successes achieved by the government of the grand struggler in the field of foreign affairs and while it lauds the position our country now holds in the international arena, the congress expresses the belief that Tunisia has a great international role to play and that Tunisia has all the necessary elements for playing this role in a more fruitful and efficient manner.

The congress urges that Tunisia continue all efforts to consolidate and bolster Tunisia's presence abroad and intensify its influence and fruitfulness. For this reason, the congress urges modernization of the methods and programs of international work in accordance with the dictates of the national march toward development and prosperity.

The 10th SDP congress meeting in Tunis from 5-8 September 1979 under the slogan Fulfillment and Progress, endorses all actions carried out by the political leadership of the party and the state under the supervision of the grand struggler President Habib Bourguiba and the support of his righthand brother, [Prime Minister] Hedi Nouira, for the preservation and strengthening of the political institutions. The congress also supports the party's direction of the political institutions which will enable it to become further entrenched in Tunisian society and safeguard its gains and successfully withstand the challenge of the age and various social and economic pressures as well as to achieve one triumph after another as a result of the masses' confidence and the nation's support for a model of development which is derived from the true conditions of Tunisia and which meets the aspirations of the people.

The congress considers the basic goal adopted by the party in laying down the foundation of democracy in the country to be the guarantee of participation of all factions, classes and generations of the Tunisian people, through constant consultations and direct contacts, in determining their own fate and drawing the horizons of that fate and in preparing the development plans and in helping to implement, review and bolster them.

The party's success in establishing this trend is the road to democracy. It saves the nation from wasting its time in false slogans and forms, in a democracy of conflicts and dispersion which only leads to weakness and dissolution and to all sorts of fanaticism and stubbornness and even to efforts to obtain foreign aid and attempts to justify subservience, which detracts from the nation's sacred right to safeguard its freedom and independence.

Coexistence among various generations and the guaranteeing of freedom of expression inside the party can insure the holding of a national dialog which will lead to a number of clear choices and actions which will enjoy the approval of all, or at least the majority, and thus act as a national charter which reflects a national will which will guide the nation in its march toward prosperity and progress and thereby consolidate the principle of consultation dictated by Islam. This will also remove all need to import systems of organization that are alien to our traditions and inconsistent with our conditions, as the grand struggler pointed out in his great speech before the congress.

In conclusion, the congress appeals to the entire nation to further support the state, safeguard its institutions, support their successful national government and bolster its efforts so that it may continue, with their participation, the mobilization of all national resources to deal with the struggle for cultural development and building.

It urges the youth in particular to see in this noble battle the best opportunity they have to win a better future and guarantee permanent sovereignty for Tunisia.

PLO OFFICIAL AL-HAWL ARRIVES FOR TALKS 11 SEP

LD112240 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2130 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Abu al-Hawl, member of the PLO Central Committee, arrived at Tunis International Airport this evening. He stated that his visit is within the framework of periodic consultations between Palestinian officials and Tunisian Government and party officials regarding the situation in the Middle East, developments concerning the Palestinian issue and the plots this issue is exposed to. He added that he brings greetings from strugglers inside the occupied territories to the Tunisian people and officials. He also congratulated the Destourian Socialist Party on the success of its tenth congress.

STRAUSS ARRIVES FOR TALKS, EXPRESSES CONFIDENCE OF SUCCESS

TA111232 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 11 Sep 79 TA

[Text] Special U.S. envoy Robert Strauss arrived in Israel this morning for talks with Prime Minister Begin. He will also be travelling to the Accadia Hotel in Herzliyya to look in on the working group that is discussing the nuts and bolts of autonomy. At the airport this morning when Strauss arrived was reporter Shim'on Ayalon. [begin recording]

[Ayalon] Greeting Mr Strauss on his third visit here was Interior Minister Yosef Burg, the head of Israel's negotiating team to the autonomy talks. Mr Burg said that Israel has no intention of waiting until the last stage of the remaining 8 months allotted for reaching an agreement over autonomy. Mr Strauss met in Cairo with President as-Sadat, a meeting he described as most useful and constructive. Strauss said that Mr as-Sadat was extremely positive about his recent visit to Haifa.

[Strauss] I said in Cairo and I repeat here that it appeared to me that President as-Sadat had come from a feeling of optimism and a feeling of hope that he had in the past with respect to the eventual success of these peace negotiations as set forth in the Camp David accords. But he had come from a hope to a certainty that he would indeed be successful and that he would be successful, jointly the three of us, as he went about the implementation of the Camp David accords and the treaty--its implementation within the bounds of those documents. And I was also pleased to find that Israel, Egypt and ourselves share a common timetable and share a common approach, one that calls for a shifting into second gear, if you will, where we now raise and bring forward to discuss over the next few months some of the more difficult and controversial and acrimonious issues because we have learned, as we have worked together, that we can now bring these out on the table. And we shall be discussing them within the working groups over the next few months so that at the end of that time we can indeed begin to come to grips with the bringing together of the differences between us.

[Ayalon] The American diplomat said that he was aware of the difficulties ahead but confident of solving them. Shim'on Ayalon, Tel Aviv. [end recording]

Meetings With Begin, Burg

TA111853 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 11 Sep 79 TA

[Text] The special American ambassador to the autonomy talks, Robert Strauss, has just finished a meeting with Prime Minister Begin. From the prime minister's office, David Essing reports:

After their meeting, Prime Minister Begin and Ambassador Strauss gave few details of the discussion. Begin reported on the Haifa summit and Strauss on his talks with As-Sadat in Alexandria. Prime Minister Begin:

[Begin--begin recording] There is now a clear determination by all those who take part in the negotiations that the Camp David agreement, which was signed with President as-Sadat and myself and by the President of the United States as a witness, should be faithfully carried out. And we are determined to do anything possible to bring about the fulfillment of the agreement. [end recording]

[Essing] Ambassador Strauss told Prime Minister Begin and Minister Burg that the United States is satisfied with the progress of the autonomy negotiations.

In his two meetings today, held in a warm and pleasant atmosphere, Strauss said there was no need to rush forward in the negotiations, but that they should evolve gradually. They had reached the stage predicted for this time. Strauss then emphasized that President Carter and his administration are not trying to woo the PLO and the Palestinians into the negotiations at this time. The talks were going forward, and at present, progress since Camp David could be assessed.

[Strauss--begin recording] And when one reviews the physical implementation of the agreements that were entered into in good faith by Prime Minister Begin and his government and by President as-Sadat and his government, the last evidence of that being magnificent--the meeting they had in Haifa and the reception that President as-Sadat received when he was Prime Minister Begin's guest--and so it is that my trip here is another brief moment in the continuing peace process to that, as the prime minister said, we're all totally committed. [sentence as heard] And tomorrow I shall meet with the members of the autonomy negotiating team; I think we will have a good day there. And, Mr Prime Minister, I should conclude by saying that I found our hour and a half a positive and a warm and fulfilling one, and the finest part of it really was to see--since I spoke of physical evidence--that I could see the physical evidence of your entire recovery from your recent illness and the strength and the vigour that I see, and that I'm so pleased that my friends of the press from America see. Thank you very much. [end recording]

Burg on Strauss Mission

TA111627 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 11 Sep 79 TA

[Text] Yosef Burg, head of the ministerial team for the autonomy talks, said that Ambassador Robert Strauss brought with him a number of ideas to advance and expedite the negotiations. The ideas will now be considered in consultations with the prime minister and in discussions of the ministerial team.

Dr Burg said this to our political correspondent after having met with Strauss. The interior minister reiterated and stressed that Israel will not consent to discuss in any form the status of Jerusalem. Likewise, Israel will not agree to discuss security arrangements in Judaea and Samaria when the autonomy is established.

Robert Strauss is now having a meeting with the prime minister at his office in Jerusalem.

'Surprise Meeting' with Frayj

TA120730 Jerusalem POST in English 12 Sep 79 p 1 TA

[By Ian Black, Jerusalem POST reporter]

[Text] U.S. special envoy Robert Strauss held a surprise meeting yesterday with Bethlehem Mayor 'Ilyas Frayj, a leading West Bank moderate, for "a frank exchange of views" on the current Middle East peace process.

In the evening meeting at the American Consulate on Jerusalem's Rehov Agron, Strauss and Frayj, according to U.S. sources, "explored each other's point of view." There was no attempt, the sources stressed, "to recruit the mayor into the autonomy negotiations."

The half-hour meeting--which was arranged at the last minute and at Strauss' personal request--took place because it was "mutually convenient" for the two to meet, the sources said.

Frayj told the Jerusalem POST afterward that he had met with Strauss "because it is better to meet with them and tell them what we want than to remain aloof."

The mayor said he told Strauss "frankly and bluntly" that "autonomy will lead nowhere and the Palestinians cannot accept it because it will mean giving legal approval to Israel's occupation."

Frayj also expressed opposition to Israeli settlement activity and attacks on south Lebanon, and said that peace could only come by talking to the PLO. Strauss plans to meet with more Arab leaders on his next visit here, according to Frayj.

The encounter with Frayj, who is considered pro-Jordanian in the West Bank's political spectrum, was Strauss' second with a leading Arab from the administered territories. Last week, shortly before leaving Washington for his current Middle East trip, the envoy met with Hikmet al-Masri of Nabulus, a former speaker of the Jordanian parliament.

U.S. sources told the POST that the special envoy was "pleased" with his meeting with Al-Masri "because at least we can say he has met with Palestinians, even if he didn't learn anything new."

Students from the Al-Najah college in Nabulus have distributed leaflets in recent days protesting against the Strauss meeting with Al-Masri, who is the chairman of the college's board of governors. The students have complained that Al-Masri went to the United States to deal with the academic affairs of the college and was not authorized to hold political discussions with U.S. officials.

Al-Masri left for a 6-week visit to the U.S. a fortnight ago. He is to meet there with Dr. Ka'id 'Abdal Haq, the college president.

It is widely believed that Al-Masri is one of several prominent West Bank personalities chosen by Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan to sound out local Arab opinion on the autonomy scheme.

Editorial Advice for Strauss

TA111120 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 11 Sep 79 p 2 TA

[Editorial: "On Strauss' Arrival"]

[Text] Today the U.S. special envoy Robert Strauss who, it may be assumed, has not yet entered finally into all the details of our regional dispute and who still has something to learn about it, arrives in Israel. And, as though this was not enough, matters have changed over the last 2 weeks even with regard to the nature of this dispute, a fact which will make it even more difficult for the guest to play his role here.

First of all--Egypt: If Washington has built up batteries of programs on the assumption that As-Sadat will jump at the chance of attracting the PLO into the talks and that the United States, together with it [Egypt], will be able to force us also, it has emerged that As-Sadat is not at all happy about this... He wants Sinai first of all. And on seeing that the matter of the PLO would only make it difficult to have it [Sinai] given back to him, he has put this aside.

Thus the circumstances among both our near and far neighbors have changed: [paragraph continues]

The Syrian-Iraqi alliance has collapsed, Syria is on fire at home and Iran is also sunk in troubles, and as for southern Lebanon--the PLO forces within it have absorbed such vigorous blows from us that they have been forced to stop, at least for some time, their attacks against us--all of these things have created a situation somewhat more convenient for us.

Moreover Carter's position in the United States has also changed in no small degree. If his colleague and personal friend T. Kennedy has already been able to permit himself to suggest that Carter give up his second term in office, this means that Carter has begun to sink in the esteem of U.S. public opinion...And because of all this Strauss would do well to devote himself more to study here and less to using pressure on us.

DAVAR DISCUSSES PROSPECTS OF LARGER AID FROM UNITED STATES

TA111045 Tel Aviv Davar in Hebrew 11 Sep 79 p 9 TA

[Daniyel Bloch article: "Is the Demand for an Increase in Aid from the United States Justified"]

[Text] Israel's request for military and economic aid totaling $3 billion for the U.S. fiscal year beginning in October 1980 will be officially submitted to Washington today. The issue will be brought up for discussion in the various talks Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman and Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan will be holding in Washington this month, and it is not inconceivable that it will also be brought up in the talks Prime Minister Menahem Begin will hold this week with the U.S. Special Ambassador Robert Strauss.

The dimensions of the Israeli demand for U.S. economic aid appear to many people to be exaggerated. It should be recalled that even today Israel is receiving about half of all U.S. foreign aid. Foreign aid is not popular with U.S. public opinion. Today there is inflation and unemployment in the United States, and sympathy for the Israeli cause is also less than it was in the past. The men in Israel who prepared the new aid request are aware of these difficulties, but think that there was no alternative but to put forward such a demand. They have in their pockets a number of claims to justify the Israeli demand, both from the practical and tactical viewpoints.

From the practical aspect, they point out that Israel and Egypt are the main Western strongholds in the Middle East, after the collapse in Iran and in view of the lack of certainty concerning the future of Saudi Arabia. This is also demonstrated by U.S. willingness to authorize Israeli procurement requests of greater dimensions than in the past. In fact, all the financial aid which was authorized this year has been used to procure weapons in the United States, and next year a much greater sum will be needed because of both the increase in quantity and the much higher prices asked by U.S. arms manufacturers. Basically the entire sum is used for procurement in the United States, so that it does not harm employment; on the contrary, it permits the U.S. arms and aircraft industry to overcome the loss of the Iranian market.

A second factor is the rise in the price of oil, which is seriously affecting Israel's balance of payments. An increase of about $1 billion in the deficit was caused by the rise in oil prices, and the damage will become even worse with the handing over of the Oilfields in Sinai to the Egyptians. Economists in Israel point out that over the last decade the amount of oil consumption in Israel has not risen because of the economy observed and efficiency steps taken, and the fuel consumption for vehicles in Israel totals only 10 percent of the country's overall fuel consumption, in comparison with 50 percent in the United States. Had the rate of fuel consumption in the United States been the same as that of Israel, there would not be an energy crisis in the world.

In view of this evaluation, Israel is standing on firm ground in its requests for increased aid.

On the tactical side, the presentation of the high demand constitutes a sort of bargaining position in several respects: There has not yet been a decision satisfactory to Israel on the conditions of the aid, connected with the implementation of the redeployment in Sinai and the Negev, totaling $2.2 billion. If no increased aid for this purpose is authorized, it will at least be possible to obtain more convenient terms with regard to the requests already submitted. Furthermore, the designers of the aid requests point out that in the past, too, Israel submitted requests higher than the sum finally authorized. Last year Israel asked for $2.3 billion and $1.8 billion were authorized.

Another tactical reason is the evaluation in Israel that Egypt will also ask for large-scale aid from the United States. If the administration recommends such aid, Israel will push for a balance between itself and Egypt. For this purpose an official request for a high sum is needed, since there is no possibility of increasing the sum of required aid after the discussions begin.

Undoubtedly, the struggle over the aid will be hard also because of the current political difficulties between Jerusalem and Washington. It would, however, be a mistake to claim that such a big request will increase our dependence on the United States. There is no significant difference between the dimensions of the current aid and increasing the aid by $1.2 billion. Israel's dependence on the United States springs, first and foremost, from the absence of alternative sources of supply for modern aircraft and sophisticated weapons, and from our being isolated in the international arena and solely reliant upon U.S. support.

The struggle for the larger aid will mainly be conducted by Israel's economic representative in Washington, Dan Halperin, who began to serve in his new post this week. Halperin has rich experience in coordinating the struggle for U.S. public opinion, for legislation against the Arab boycott--a struggle which at one time produced an important achievement--and in dealing with the economic relations between Israel and the United States. The hard struggle expected over the next few months strengthens the evaluation that the decision to distinguish between Israel's economic-business representation in New York and its economic-political representation in Washington was correct.

AUTONOMY TALKS MAKE PROGRESS ON ELECTION PROCEDURES

TA111854 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 11 Sep 79 TA

[Text] At the autonomy working groups in Herzliyya, progress was made today regarding the elections in Judaea and Samaria. Proposals for preparing a voters' register and location of polling stations were discussed. Our reporter says that no progress was made regarding the authority of the autonomy council. The head of the Israeli team, Dr Me'ir Rosenne, noted that the Begin-As-Sadat summit in Haifa had created a good atmosphere for the negotiations.

ATTORNEY GENERAL RULES YADIN APPEAL CANNOT HALT SETTLEMENT

TA120815 Jerusalem POST in English 12 Sep 79 p 3 TA

[By David Richardson, Jerusalem POST reporter]

[Text] Attorney-General Yitzhaq Zamir Ruled yesterday that the mere tabling of an appeal to the Cabinet was insufficient to halt work on two new West Bank settlements.

Deputy Prime Minister Yige'el Yadin had lodged the appeal at Sunday's Cabinet meeting. Prime Minister Begin agreed that the matter could be discussed at the next Cabinet session, but said that in the meantime work on the settlements would continue. Yadin thereupon requested the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee to take up the matter.

Yesterday, Zamir ruled that the Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee could take up the matter only after the Cabinet had decided on Yadin's appeal.

Zamir added that Section 40 of the government regulations stipulates that only the prime minister can halt the settlement work, following a decision of the ministerial committee and pending a decision on the appeal by the full Cabinet.

It appears unlikely that Begin will halt the work at Reyhan "B" and Dotan, since he had already declined Yadin's request to do so at Sunday's stormy Cabinet meeting.

Zamir's ruling evoked satisfaction in the deputy prime minister's office, since it established the procedure for two separate appeals: One in the full Cabinet, and the second in the Knesset committee.

A source close to Yadin sought to emphasize the remark in Section Five of Zamir's ruling, which says that "no Cabinet decision as yet exists," as well as the remark in Section 6 calling for the speediest possible hearing of the appeal.

Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon also said last night he was pleased with the attorney-general's ruling since the work at the two sites would go on.

Israeli television, interviewing settlers in the two disputed settlements last night, quoted them as being perplexed over the "storm in a teacup." They said that no work had begun at the sites in question so that there was really nothing to stop.

DAYAN ASSESSES FRG POLICY AT BONN PRESS CONFERENCE

TA111649 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 11 Sep 79 TA

[Text] Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said he received a pledge from Germany that it would not recognize the PLO and that it would not allow that organization to open an office in Bonn. Talking to Israeli correspondents, Dayan said he had discerned a turning point for the better in Germany's Middle East policy. He said he did not believe that the oil issue would affect Israel's relations with Germany.

At a press conference in Bonn, Dayan said he was not satisfied with Germany's position, which is that the Palestinians are entitled to self-determination. Dayan noted that this was a change for the worse, especially since the European Common Market document on that subject does not specify the term "the right to self-determination." He also said that Germany has actually adopted the principle that Israel has a right to veto any practical step liable to lead to the establishment of a Palestinian state.

About his talks in Germany, he said they had been conducted in a warm and cordial atmosphere. He found that Chancellor Schmidt is one of the closest friends Israel has in Germany. The chancellor reiterated his desire to visit Israel, but Dayan said that the timing of the visit had not yet been determined.

Remarks Upon Return

TA112008 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 11 Sep 79 TA

[Text] Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan returned home a few minutes ago from his talks in West Germany. To hear what Dayan had to say, we go over directly to Shim'on Ayalon at Ben-Gurion Airport:

[Ayalon] At a news conference here a few moments ago, I asked Mr Dayan just what was the state of the relations between Israel and Germany today, after his visit, specifically in connection with the German attitude towards the Middle East peace talks. [begin recording]

[Dayan] Well, I would distinguish between the two. Answering the second part of your question, I think that the Germans absolutely do not want to take any active part in these negotiations, to interfere in that. They just want to stay out of it. They might have some ideas and they might express their views or philosophy about it, but they do not really want to be involved or interfere in that in any practical way. They don't want to be a party in the negotiations for the peace process.

[Question] How is the relationship between us the Germany?

[Answer] With all the qualifications that were attached to that expression of the right of the Palestinians for self-determination--and, as I said, there are qualifications attached to that--that in order to exercise it they would need the consent or the agreement of Israel, of all the parties, with all of that, I must say that I do see a change in the German policy on this subject. So I would define it like that: As far as I am concerned, I still see in Germany a friendly country. And I wouldn't say that the general German foreign policy is hostile toward Israel; not at all. But, one particular subject--and that is the one that I mentioned, about the right of the Palestinians for self-determination--now this is something new, which is beyond what the nine--the European Community--is saying, more far-fetched, which is absolutely unacceptable to Israel, and a gap between the German concept about it and ours is wide, and wider than it was before. I am not qualified to speak for the Germans, but the explanation that they give to it is that they have a very basic position about it because of East Germany, where they keep demanding that the Germans who live in East Germany should have the right for self-determination, and they cannot have a double talk about that: On one hand to demand it for the Germans and on the other hand not to support it when it comes about other people. [end recording]

[Announcer] Mr Dayan also said that during this talks with German leaders they had not discussed the Israeli shelling of southern Lebanon, nor Israeli settlements in Judaea and Samaria.

LABOR PARTY MEETING SPARKS TALK OF INTERNAL REVOLT

TA090802 Jerusalem POST in English 9 Sep 79 p 2 TA

[By Sarah Honig]

[Text] Tel Aviv--Is an internal opposition forming within Labor and is Yigal Allon priming himself for a challenge to Shim'on Peres for the party leadership? These two questions preoccupied party insiders yesterday as about 40 central fitures in Labor gathered at Bet Berl to weigh the possibility of setting up a new ideological circle in the party which might not back the party establishment.

The fact that many of those who took part in the Bet Berl gathering could be identified with the Allon camp heightened the speculation, though many of the participants could in no way be described as Allon followers.

Many of those who attended the prolonged meeting, which lasted more than five hours, were kibbutz movement leaders headed by Musa Harif. Also present were heads of the moshav movement including Arye Nehamkin, and central figures in the Haifa, Jerusalem, Herzliyya, Petah Tiqva and other branches. Bank Hapoalim's Ya'aqov Levinson, tipped as Labor's leading candidate for finance minister should the party regain power, took part, as did Solel Bone's Naftali Blumenthal, Yeshayahu Gavish of Koor, Deputy Histadrut Secretary-General Yisra'el Qesar, Alisa Tamir, DAVAR editor Hanna Zemer, Herzliyya Mayor Josef Nevo, MK 'Uzi Bar'am of Jerusalem, authors S. Yizhar and Hanokh Bartov, and others.

Bar'am explained that the group feels "the Likud government is not functioning, but that Labor, as presently constituted, is not a viable alternative either, and that something must be changed to make it that... This group could serve as a catalyst of new ideas.

Many of the participants, it was noted, take part in the regular meetings held in the offices of Ihud kibbutz movement head Musa Harif. Neither Allon nor any other former Labor minister were present.

Later, about ten of the participants met to coordinate action against the lightning choice of a Labor convention preparatory committee pushed through last week by Peres.

The Bet Berl meeting followed a recent gathering at 'Amos Horev's home in which Allon supporters predominated and which some consider a possible nucleus group for the launching of the Allon challenge against Peres. Present were Yesha'yahu Gavish, Yosef Geva', Tzvi Samir, Ha'im Hefer, Hanokh Bartov, Tzvi Tzur, Aharon Yariv and others.

RABIN ATTACKS PERES LEADERSHIP, DEFINES ROLE

TA101656 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 10 Sep 79 TA

[Text] Now to Yitzhaq Rabin: For the moment, I do not want to say who in the Labor Party is, in my view, a suitable candidate to be prime minister, but the chairman of the party is not the suitable candidate. This is what MK Yitzhaq Rabin said today at a news conference to mark the publication of his book "Pinqas Sherut" ["Service Record"]. MK Rabin also said he believed the Labor movement would in the future return to being the main factor in composing the government. Our correspondent Pe'erli Sha' [illegible]eings us what MK Yitzhaq Rabin had to say about his public status at the end of the period he covered in the book "Pinqas Sherut."

[Rabin--begin recording] I am continuing political activity. I am remaining in politics, I am not resigning from it. The thing is: I am a member of the Labor Party, and not conditionally, with all that implies. I think that I will not be giving away any secret if I say that I do not regard the chairman of the party as the suitable candidate for the premiership. And the fourth [as heard] thing is, since this is how I have thought about and expressed it: If and when the chairman of the party forms a government, I do not see myself as a member of it. [end recording]

SHLOMZIYON KNESSET MEMBER DEFECTS FROM LIKUD

TA080535 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 8 Sep 79 TA

[Text] Knesset Member Yitzhaq Yatzhqi has left the Likud. He sent a note to the Knesset speaker asking to be recognized as an independent party called One Israel. Yitzhaqi has been elected as a member of the Shlomziyon Party, which later joined the Likud.

CEAUSESCU TO RUBINSTEIN: PLO MAY AGREE TO JORDAN FEDERATION

TA091048 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 9 Sep 79 p 1 TA

[By Avraham Tirosh]

[Text] Last Friday MK Amnon Rubinstein, who is visiting Romania as a guest of the socialist international [presumably National Council of the Socialist Unity Front] was received by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu who told him that "the arrangement of a confederation between Jordan and a Palestinian state is desirable and the PLO is prepared to consider this." He added that since the autonomy plan is unacceptable to the Arab countries, an international conference with the participation of the PLO and Israel should be held soon. This would be founded on the right of the Palestinians to self--determination and on Israel's sovereignty.

In Ceausescu's opinion, time is not on Israel's side, and the energy crisis is weakening it. Whatever is not achieved today through negotiations will be imposed in the future through international dictates.

Mr Rubinstein told the president that the Palestinian right to self-determination must not endanger Israel's right of existence. Unlike the Arabs, the Jews have only one country which cannot afford to lose even one war. He maintained that, despite the differences of opinion within Israel on the Palestinian issue, there is national consensus against an organization which, in its charter and through its deeds, seeks Israel's destruction.

At the meeting the Romanian president also spoke of the friendly relations between Israel and Romania and of the need to cultivate them.

BETHLEHEM MAYOR SUPPORTS PALESTINE-JORDAN FEDERATION

TA111230 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 11 Sep 79 TA

[Text] Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj has come out in support of a federation between a Palestinian state on the West Bank and Jordan. An idea like this was reportedly worked out between King Husayn of Jordan and PLO terrorist leader Yasir 'Arafat. Today Frayj told reporter Alan Ben-'Ami why he is for it. [begin recording]

[Frayj] I don't think the people will accept to go back to the pre-1967 status. I would believe that the majority of our people would accept a confederation with Jordan where the Palestinian identity, the Palestinian nationality will be established and accepted and recognized in the West Bank. Jordan and the West Bank complete each other. The East Bank is one lung, the West Bank is another lung; so we have two lungs in one body and then we have to bring back the West to reopen the East Bank.

[Question] How would it work from the point of view of running the two states or the two federations involved? Are you thinking of having one central government or two governments? How exactly?

[Answer] We will have to have a government on each side. Then we have to have a central government with a central parliament, with one police force, with one army, with one foreign office, with one passport, with one currency, but the Palestinian state to be functioning properly, the Jordanian state to be functioning properly and both states to be confederated on equal and democratic basis. The Palestinian people will never settle for less than a Palestinian state with a Palestinian identity and the Palestinian identity and the Palestinian name and nationality. Then we get confederated with Jordan. Perhaps with Syria after that. [end recording]

LIBYA PROMISES GRANT TO NABULUS MUNICIPALITY

TA091517 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1415 GMT 9 Sep 79 TA

[Text] Nabulus, 9 Sep--The Libyan authorities have promised to give Nabulus municipality a grant of $15,000. This was reported by Nabulus Mayor Bassam Ash-Shak'a.

According to the mayor, this and other sums from various Arab donors are deposited in the Arab bank in Amman. However, due to a decree issued by the military government banning him from leaving the country, he cannot withdraw the money. The military government issued the decree against Ash-Shak'a in the wake of the demonstrations he staged against the Elon More settlement.

The ITIM correspondent in Judaea and Samaria reports that Ash-Shak'a visited Libya about a year ago and established good relations with the Libyan leaders. Ash-Shak'a was the only mayor in the West Bank to send a congratulatory message to the Libyan leader of the occasion of the revolution festivities last week.

EGYPT CUTS GRANTS GIVEN TO STUDENTS IN TERRITORIES

TA100959 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 10 Sep p 5 TA

[By Tawfiq Khuri]

[Text] This year Egypt has significantly cut the number of grants given to students from the territories who want to study in Egyptian institutes of higher education.

This step has apparently been taken due to the position of the territories toward the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty.

Notables and parents in Judaea and Samaria appealed to the Jordanian Government this week, asking it to fill the vacuum created in the wake of this Egyptian step. In a telegram to the Jordanian Government the representatives of the territories request a large number of scholarships. They also ask that more places be allocated to the inhabitants of the territories in Jordan's institutes of education.

ARMED GUARDS PROVIDED FOR ARAB LEADERS IN GAZA STRIP

TA101307 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 10 Sep 79 TA

[Text] Arab leaders in the Gaza Strip, whose lives have been threatened by the Arab terrorist organizations in Beirut, have been provided with armed guards, with the approval of the Israeli authorities. In the Gaza strip town of Khan Yunus posters have appeared calling on the population to oppose the autonomy plan.

7 SEPTEMBER EXPLOSION DECLARED WORK OF TERRORISTS

TA101233 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 10 Sep 79 TA

[Text] The explosion that occurred 3 days ago in Yesuo Hama'ala Street, Tel Aviv, was caused by a terrorist organization. This has emerged from the police investigation. Our correspondent Mikha'el Huller reports that four people were injured and property was severely damaged. The police investigation continues.

JERUSALEM RADIO REPORTS TERRORISTS DOWN SYRIAN MIG

TA081228 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 8 Sep 79 TA

[Text] Last week, terrorists in Lebanon downed a Syrian MIG-21 with shoulder-fired missiles. They were mistaken in believing it to be an Israeli fighter plane.

'VOICE OF HOPE' BEGINS BROADCASTS IN SOUTHERN LEBANON

TA101846 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1720 GMT 10 Sep 79 TA

[Excerpt] Marj 'Uyun, 10 Sep--"Welcome." With this word, the commander of the Christian militias in southern Lebanon, Maj Sa'd Haddad, today greeted a large number of Israeli and foreign journalists who participated in the opening of "The Voice of Hope," the radio station of Free Lebanon.

Major Haddad remarked that the radio station of Free Lebanon had been donated by people who prove that there are still good-willed persons in the world.

Turning to the Arab citizens of Israel and the residents of southern Lebanon, Major Haddad said that "The Voice of Hope" of Free Lebanon is the hope of every Lebanese person who wants to live respectfully and see his state liberated from the foreign forces of Syria and the terrorists.

My hope today is that "the opening of the new station will constitute the first step toward achieving the sublime goal of liberating Lebanon from its foreign burden."

Mr George Otis, president of the Adventure Club in the United States and Canada, said that the broadcasts of "The Voice of Hope" can be received on 950 KHZ and that the station is broadcasting with 30 kilowatts of power. "The Voice of Hope" will transmit news in English, Arabic and French, passages from the Bible, church music and other programs for 6 hours a day. Within a month, the station will broadcast 24 hours a day.

BRIEFS

ARAD TO MOSCOW--Nava Arad, the Labor Party representative in the socialist women's international [International Council of Social Democratic Women], arrived in Moscow to participate in an international women's congress held by the Soviet Communist Party on the occasion of the International Year of the Child. Nava Arad, who is the International's vice chairman, will meet with Soviet officials and representatives of the Communist Party during her visit. [Text] [Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 7 Sep 79 TA]

DPA: FRG JOURNALISTS EXPELLED FOR 'UNFAIR REPORTING'

LD121040 Hamburg DPA in German 1003 GMT 12 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Tehran--German journalists have today been expelled from Iran for the first time. The Ministry for National Guidance in Tehran today ordered the ARD television reporter Eberhard Piltz, his camerman Axel Fuhrmann, and camera assistant Hans-Erich Hammerl [all from Bavarian Radio] to leave the country within 48 hours. The reason given was the latest "unfair and false reporting" by ARD television.

Piltz, who arrived in Tehran only yesterday, is thus being held responsible for the work of his colleague Friedhelm Brebeck, who last week reported from Kordestan and who in the meantime has returned to Germany. This brings the number of foreign correspondents expelled by the Iranian authorities to 18.

Piltz was told that the Iranian Embassy in Bonn would have to be contacted for a decision whether, or which, ARD correspondents would be allowed to enter Iran.

YAZDI INTERVIEWED ON RETURN FROM HAVANA SUMMIT

LD111116 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Dr Yazdi, the foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, returned yesterday from the nonalined countries' summit in Havana. He spoke to our correspondent on the results of Iran's participation, as well as the consolidation of Iran-Cuba relations: [begin recording]

[Question] (?Dr Yazdi), what were the results of this trip?

[Answer] (?I believe) this was a very pleasurable visit and really necessary. It is very difficult to describe the greatness of our revolution and the effect it has had throughout the world; however, our participation in the conference showed precisely the effect and the extent of our revolution on the world level, especially among the Third World countries and in Africa. With the repeated approaches being made to us, especially after my own principal speech on Friday night--there were numerous contacts with us particularly by the Africans and by the Third World countries--showed the place and position of our revolution in the world, what impact it has made, and what (?expectations) the deprived people and (?the people) of the Third World have of this revolution. This is on the one hand a cause for pleasure and on the other hand it brings with it a tremendous sense of heavy responsibility, a responsibility as to how and to what extent we can respond to this need and this expectation.

The position that we maintained at the conference was in line with our own Islamic attitude and was tremendously welcomed. All in all, we (?think) that this was a successful visit.

[Question] Do you think that this visit will have any effect on relations between Iran and Cuba?

[Answer] Its effect will be that our relations will become closer. This visit afforded us the opportunity of observing closely the results of the Cuban revolution. It can be instructive for us in various respects. We were especially inclined to observe Cuba in two respects: One of our delegation stayed behind to continue this study; one is the work procedure of the committees for the defense of the revolution which function in Cuba.

After the Cuban revolution, they set up committees which are more or less like our Revolution Guards Corps, but known as the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution. These committees are particularly active at the village level, for example with regard to the security of the area housing, health, education and various areas. We are interested to see how they work, what experience they have gained, and what their present position is. [end recording]

Denial of Iraqi, Afghan Reports

LD121214 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 12 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpt] The minister of foreign affairs of the Provisional Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has denied the report connected with the invitation to the Iraqi president to visit Iran. In an interview with the Qom correspondent of the Central News Bureau of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran, he also referred to the Afghanistan Government's complaint about the expression of opinions by certain quarters in Iran. He said: In our reply we reminded them that expressing one's opinions is free under Islam.

Dr Yazdi arrived in Qom today and had talks with Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic revolution. Speaking to our correspondent after the meeting, Dr Yazdi said: The report on the results of the Havana conference, in four parts, was conveyed to the imam.

Asked whether the position of certain nonalined countries such as Egypt, following the death of Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, and Indonesia, after Sukarno, which have been turned into imperialist bases, was discussed at the conference, Dr Yazdi said: This issue of course was not officially discussed at the conference. But during negotiations with the heads of various countries, especially during my main speech at the Havana conference, the following issue was both raised and approved: that so long as the countries of the Third World andthe members of the nonalined movement do not break their subservience to the cultural standpoint of the colonialist blocs they will continue to be dominated by the latter.

BAZARGAN VISITS ZAHEDAN TO INVESTIGATE LOCAL PROBLEMS

LD121145 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 12 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan arrived in Zahedan today to investigate problems and difficulties in the Sistan and Baluchestan region, from where our correspondent now reports:

This morning the prime minister, together with Hashem Sabbaghian, the prime minister of interior, and General Fallahi, commander of the land forces of the Provisional Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, arrived in Zahedan to investigate the problems and difficulties in the Sistan and Baluchestan region at close quarters.

At the airport the governor general of Sistan and Baluchestan, in a welcome address, said: We are extremely happy that you have come to the province to investigate the problems and ills of the region, even though not many days have passed since the sad event of the martyrdom of the fighting religious leader, the Ayatollah Taleqani.

A representative of Sistan and Baluchestan university, welcoming the prime minister, said: We hope that the provisional government of the revolution will break with the tradition of contacting professional opportunists and custodians of the people who, by giving false information based on the individual and group interests of the minority who have enjoyed privileges [presumably meaning the Shi'a minority] who in continuing to intensify their previous methods are apt to harm the masses of the people--and will contact the people themselves for the first time in order to acquaint yourselves with the people's economic, cultural and social problems.

The prime minister said: On behalf of the illustrious leader, Imam Khomeyni, I and Mr Sabbaghian, on behalf of the ministers and of all responsible department heads, and General Fallahi, the commander of the land forces, have come here to get acquainted at close quarters with the problems. Our visit is only aimed at meeting you, acquainting ourselves with the conditions and circumstances in the area, and at carrying out a mission which has been entrusted to us ever since the revolution and the setting up of this government, so that we may serve the entire population of Iran.

The prime minister then mingled with the group of the responsible executive heads of Sistan and Baluchestan province and learned about their problems at close quarters. The director general of education referred to the problem of the shortage of education cadres, saying: At present we have a shortage in education cadres amounting to some 27 percent. The director general of health and welfare referred to the problem of the shortage of doctors.

Together with his compantions the prime minister left for Zabol at 1030 to investigate the problems of the people of Sistan. The prime minister is expected to go directly from Zabol to Iranshahr and from there to return to Zahedan and to address a meeting at the sports stadium this afternoon.

KHOMEYNI STRESSES POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF FRIDAY PRAYERS

LD121024 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 12 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The following message was issued today by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran, addressed to Ayatollah Montazeri, instructing him to lead the Friday congregational prayers in Tehran:

In the name of God, the most compassionate, the most merciful. Your Eminence Hojjat ol-Eslam wal muslimin [the proof of Islam and the Muslims] Mr Montazeri, may his beneficence long continue. The late revered struggler, Mr Taleqani, has sought the refuge of God's mercy after a lifetime of struggle and of safeguarding Islam, and has plunged us into mourning. The obligation of guarding Islam is laid upon all of us and as I regard you as a revered struggler and an illustrious theologian, I choose you to safeguard the mighty fortress which was being protected by that fortunate deceased.

The Friday congregational prayer, which is a manifestation of political and social power of Islam, should be continued in an ever more glorious and ever more meaningful way. Our nation should not imagine that the Friday congregational prayer is an ordinary prayer. The Friday congregational prayer with its magnificence is a might support for our youthful movement and is very effective in the advancement of the Islamic revolution.

The great and beloved nation should with its participation in the Friday congregational prayer protect this Islamic fortress in a most powerful and most sublime form so that through its beneficial effect the conspiracies of the traitors and the plots of the evildoers may be nullified.

I beseech God Almighty for the continuation of the movement and the greatness of Islam. Dated 12 September 1979.

[Signed] Ruhollah Mosavi al-Khomeyni.

KHOMEYNI: REGIONAL AID DEPENDENT ON CIVIL HARMONY

LD121206 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 12 Sep 79 LD

[Text] PARS reports that yesterday morning representatives of the tribes of Sar-e Pol-e Zahab [Kordestan region] and the frontiersmen of this region were received by Imam Khomeyni and met with the leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran. In a speech, Imam Khomeyni said in part:

The first priority in the program of this government is to start with the poor people, to start with the border areas and to provide for some requirements which so far they have been deprived of, such as electricity, asphalted roads, water and the like. The government is determined to assist in a fitting manner the Sunni ulema, and I have repeatedly emphasized this to the ministers of endowments and national guidance. It is decreed that they should make a list of all Iran's needs and study it. At the moment, they are determined to allocate the money from the oil to every province. I hope, God willing, all the problems will be solved.

The main thing is that you should not listen to the propaganda of these corrupt people [presumably members of the Kurdish Democratic Party]. While the government has approved a budget for each province to be spent for the building of bathhouses, asphalting the roads, building schools, and so forth, they are determined to prevent the implementation of such works. You know that the condition for the implementation of these projects is that the region be calm. One cannot do anything in a turbulent, war-torn region. I hope, God willing, all these things will be put right. I hope you will be successful.

CHAMRAN, QOTBZADEH MEET WITH KHOMEYNI, EXPRESS CONDOLENCES

LD112030 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Mr Chamran, the deputy prime minister for revolution affairs, together with Mr Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the provisional head of radio and television in the Islamic Republic of Iran, today visited the residence of the Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran, and while expressing condolences for the passing of Ayatollah Taleqani had talks with the Imam Khomeyni for an hour. During this visit the deputy prime minister for revolution affairs, while expressing condolences, gave a report to the imam on the situation in Kordestan and the cleanup operation in the Sardasht region.

Brezhnev Condolences

LD111716 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Text] In connection with the death of His Great Eminence Ayatollah Taleqani, a telegram of condolences has been communicated to Qom addressed to the leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran, the Imam Khomeyni, by Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and general secretary of the CPSU.

The text of the telegram is as follows:

Your Excellency, His Great Eminence Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni, Tehran:

In connection with the death of Ayatollah Seyyed Mahmud Taleqani, one of the most outstanding struggling friends of Your Excellency, and Iranian public figures, I wish to extend my sincere condolences. I beg of you to convey the expressions of my profound condolences to the members of the family of the late ayatollah.

[Signed] Leonid Brezhnev, Moscow, Kremlin.

Fatah's Abu Jihad Condolences

LD120952 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 12 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Abu Jihad, member of the Central Committee of Fatah, has expressed in a cable addressed to Imam Khomeyni his condolences on the passing away of Ayatollah Taleqani to the imam, the Iranian nation and Taleqani's family. In this cable Abu Jihad has written:

"The passing away of His Eminence Ayatollah Taleqani has caused the deepest grief in the hearts of every one of us. Despite the imperialist and Zionist plots to extinguish the flame of truth, justice, independence and freedom in the region, the victorious Islamic revolution of Iran is taking firm and original steps toward success.

Bahrain Islamic Front Condolences

LD121100 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 12 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Because of the passing away of His Eminence Ayatollah Taleqani, the Islamic Liberation Front of Bahrain has sent a message to Imam Khomeyni and expressed its condolences on the passing away of the great struggler, the abuzar [of the disciples of the prophet] of the time. Part of this message states:

With the passing away of Ayatollah Taleqani our nation has lost one of the untiring Muslim strugglers against unbelief and satanic rule in the Muslim world. The Islamic Liberation Front of Bahrain, while expressing its condolences to the leadership of the revolution, will continue its struggle against the satanic ruling clique in Bahrain, inspired by your path and the path of Islam.

[Signed] The Islamic Liberation Front of Bahrain.

SHIRAZI PROTESTS BAHRAIN EXPULSION OF REPRESENTATIVE

LD111223 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 6 Sep 79 p 16 LD

[Unattributed report: "Protest Telegram from Ayatollah Shirazi to the Amir of Bahrain"]

[Text] A telegram has been sent by Ayatollah Seyyed Mohammad Shirazi addressed to the ruler of Bahrain protesting the expulsion of Imam Khomeyni's representative from Bahrain. The text of the telegram is as follows:

"The expulsion of the great Islamic writer Seyyed Hadi Modarresi and the arrest of ulema [religious scholars] and religious persons after violent attacks on their homes, together with arrests, molestation, insults and crushing of their movements goes against the most elementary Islamic and human principles.

"At a time when the community needs ulema and religious figures more than ever before, such acts, violence and hatred have stirred learned and religious circles, and it is to be expected that there will be investigations, punishment of the aggressors for their actions, apologies to those who have suffered oppression, the repatriation of those exiled and the release of prisoners.

[Signed] Mohammad ibn al-Mahdi al-Hoseyni al-Shirazi.

COMMERCE MINISTER ON BLACK MARKETS, SHORTAGES

LD111354 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1130 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The Ministry of Commerce will break up any black market in iron with its present supply of 60,000 tons of iron. Reza Sadr, minister of commerce, said in an interview with PARS when announcing this: Domestic production of cement is 38,500 tons daily, and those people who were engaged in construction work without receiving building permits created the black market in cement. The minister of commerce said: Recently it has been rumored that activities in the construction industry in various cities in the country have come to a standstill, but this rumor is strongly denied because in most cities construction work is continuing. He added: The shortage of cement has also been resolved and, at the moment, the production of cement in the country is about 38,500 tons daily, and there is no shortage of cement. Of course, those who were engaged in construction work without obtaining permits from the municipalities could not receive cement at the official price from the government. As a result, they were forced to obtain cement on the black market, and the cement dealers made the utmost use of their not having the permit from the municipality. The minister of commerce said: This year the highest price for cement in the black market was 220 rials a sack whereas last year it reached 700 rials a sack. The cement producers have recently asked the government to take some measures as regards excess production.

The minister of commerce then referred to the problem of iron, and said: The price of iron has fluctuated during the current year, but prices have not been as high as in previous years, and because the reserves of iron were at the disposal of the Ministry of Commerce, the iron market was regulated, so much so that this year the highest price of iron was 42 rials a kilogram while in previous years the price had reached 90 rials a kilogram. Also, at the moment, iron reserves in the stores of the Ministry of Commerce total approximately 60,000 tons, and approximately 100,000 tons are also on the way. As soon as the price of iron increases we will put on the market the iron at our disposal so that prices can be controlled.

Referring to the shortage of some consumer items on the market, the minister of commerce said: The reason for the shortage of vegetable oil, as I have referred to it before, is the illegal export of this item from the country's borders. The difference between the price of vegetable oil in Iran and other countries is very high, which is because of the subsidy which the government pays for this item. Concerning washing powder and washing liquids, he said that during the revolution the production of these items was reduced. He said that the nationalization of industries in the country had some consequences which resulted in shortages of these items, but he said that now these problems have been solved or have improved, and with the equilibrium which has been created after the rises in the salaries this problem is being solved. Of course, the final solution for the elimination of problems is that the borders should be controlled, and that order and confidence be established in the factories so that washing powders and washing liquids are produced as normal and are properly distributed among customers.

The minister of commerce then referred to the problem of truckowners, saying: In order to support private truckowners, not only has the Ministry of Commerce stood up against the large foreign transport companies, it has even stood up against the large domestic transport companies and truckowners; but there are some problems. For instance, the goods which are brought to Iran from Europe: If they are unloaded in Azarbayjan this will lead to some problems of duplication and insurance problems and will damage the interests of the owners of those goods. We had to do something which took the interests of the owners of those goods. We had to do something which took the interest of the whole country into consideration. We have had discussions concerning this matter with the Ministry of Roads and Transport and with the governor general of Azarbayjan, and it was agreed that in order to assist the domestic truckowners the trains should transfer the goods on the border to the truckowners; the owners of the goods, bearing in mind the increase in the rates of transportation by rail, are willing to send their goods by way of trucks.

He added: Recently the Ministry of Commerce has announced that it will buy the excess crop of rice like other agricultural products. We have close cooperation in this respect with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and it has been agreed that we will purchase the excess rice crop in Gilan, and our stores are prepared to receive such items.

Finally the minister of commerce said: The recommendation of the Ministry of Commerce is that consumers should try to control the basic commodities by directly supervising the market. Of course, the Guilds Committee has been very useful in this respect but the awareness of the consumers themselves should be such that there is no further need for government control. In such a case, the supply and demand will be balanced and the basic element of the controls will be the consumers themselves.

ADMINISTRATION CONTINUES PURGE OF TEHRAN UNIVERSITY

LD121136 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 12 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The following announcement was issued today by the Provisional Administration of the University of Tehran:

"It is he that has sent forth among the Gentiles an apostle of their own to recite to them his revelations, to purify the, and to impart to them wisdom and knowledge of the scriptures though they have hiterto been in gross error."

[Koran quotation] "Your first duty after the reopening of the university is to purge and purify it from unclean and dependent elements," was the recommendation that our father and teacher, Ayatollah Taleqani, made to us when in those history-making days he came among the gathering which had engaged in a sit-in in the administrative building of the University of Tehran.

Today, while expressing our condolences to all the university people, the Iranian masses and the oppressed people throughout the world on losing our great teacher, we swear by his pure spirit that we will sacrifice our worthless lives for the sake of fulfilling his wish and for resolutely carrying out the decisions of the revolution purging council. We announce that after months of endeavour and investigation the revolution purging council at the University of Tehran has so far indentified 175 professors, students and employees of the University of Tehran who had been at the service of the SAVAK as sources of information. Therefore, in accordance with the decision of the revolution purging council and with the regulations on the purge of the university they will be dismissed from working at this university.

[Signed] The Provisional Administration of the University of Tehran.

EDUCATION MINISTER SAYS UNIVERSITIES WILL REOPEN

LD111109 Tehran ETTELA'AT IN Persian 6 Sep 79 p 2 LD

[Unattributed report: "Universities To Open in Month of Mehr"]

[Text] In a discussion with ETTELA'AT today the minister of education announced that, despite rumors, the universities will open in Mehr [September-October] and resume academic work. The discussion took place following the announcement by the organization of Islamic revolution crusaders asking the government and the students to close down the universities for the first semester of the coming academic year for the purpose of carryingout a holy war of construction activities. Dr Shari'at Madari said today that not all the students are taking part in the holy war of construction programs and those taking part during the first semester could give up their studies completely for the semester or select fewer units and earmark more of their time for the holy war of construction activities. On the subject of academic assistance to students taking part in the holy war of construction he said that the university council could make decisions as necessary in this respect.

On the state of readiness of the universities to embark on the new academic year, the minister of education said that the problem has been discussed by the university chancellors in Tehran and they said that they are prepared to open the universities in the month of Mehr.

HEALTH AGENCY WARNS CITIZENS ABOUT CHOLERA

GF111811 Rasht Domestic Service in Persian 1530 GMT 11 Sep 79 GF

[Text] The health and rehabilitation agency for Guilan Province today once again warned the urban and rural citizens that, as announced previously, there is a possibility of cholera contagion resulting from the unsanitary consumption of fruits and vegetables. Therefore, all citizens of Guilan Province are requested to consume vegetables and furits only after disinfecting them. Otherwise, in case disinfectants are unavailable, they should refrain from eating fruits and vegetables. In this announcement, the people are also asked to refrain completely from swimming or washing their clothes in the river waters of Guilan.

In addition, our correspondent reports from Sume'eh-Sara that cases of cholera have been seen in the villages of this region. Therefore, all citizens of the city of Sume'eh-Sara and surrounding villages are asked to follow medical recommendations and warned not to eat any unwashed fruits or vegetables or drink unsanitary water.

AFGHANISTAN

AFP REPORTS 'ALL-OUT WAR' IN PAKTIA PROVINCE

OW111912 Paris AFP in English 1903 GMT 11 Sep 79 OW

[By Jean-Francois Le Mounier]

[Text] Torkhan, Afghanistan, Sep 11 (AFP)--All-out war has broken out in the Afghan Province of Paktia between the Soviet-backed Kabul Government troops and Moslem rebels fighting from their mountain hideouts, according to the first foreigners to visit this region southeast of Kabul, since the start of the conflict.

"Between the garrison at Khost and the provincial capital, Gardez, we counted more than 200 tanks and armored card destroyed," the foreign sources told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

Gardez, protected by about 6,000 Afghan soldiers, is surrounded by several thousand "mujahedeen" (Moslem fighters) who shell the city daily with 120-millimeter rounds. The rebels are less than five kilometers (three miles) from the city and occasionally penetrate it at night, according to the sources.

The army has lost control of the province but maintains three garrisons in Gardez, Khost and Urgun.

The rebels struggling against the regime of President Nur Mohammed Taraki are less than a kilometer (one half-mile) from the Urgun base, which can be resupplied only by helicopters.

Most villages in Paktia show signs of terrible aerial bombardments. Zurmat, which used to have a population of about 20,000, is little more than a ghost town.

Hand-to-hand combat nearly a month ago left several dozen bodies which visitors could see rotting in the sun.

The entire civilian population is armed, burrowed into mountain caves, and comes out only to work their crops or take part in attacks against military bases.

Roads have been systematically cut off throughout the province, and the mujahedeen move about mostly on foot. The army ventures out in tanks only on flat terrain and for sneak attacks, and quickly abandoned the ground to the rebels, the visitors report.

In a few months, the guerrilla war has been transformed into a holy war involving the entire region. The rebels now make use of Soviet-made armored vehicles taken from the Afghan army.

Witnesses saw mortars, anti-aircraft and anti-tank batteries, trucks and armored cars in rebel hands. But if the rebels are not bothered by a lack of weapons, they have at their disposal very little fuel and practically no means of communication to coordinate their attacks.

Afghan army deserters still wearing their uniforms have taken up arms against their former comrades. It is estimated that thousands of army soldiers and officers have joined the rebels in recent months. Witnesses saw them firing at airplanes, shelling Gardez and driving armored cars.

These first independent accounts appear to confirm the rapid escalation of the guerrilla effort into a major civil war. It seems probable, to observers, that an identical situation is developing in Nuristan and Kunar in the northeast and in Hazarajat in central Afghanistan, where the Afghan army has suffered serious reversals in recent months.

TARAKI HOLDS MEETING WITH BREZHNEV, GROMYKO IN MOSCOW

GF120600 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 11 Sep 79 GF

[Text] Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], had a friendly meeting in Moscow yesterday with Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The great leader of the people, Nur Mohammad Taraki, stopped in Moscow en route back to the homeland after having attended the sixth nonalined summit conference.

At this meeting, which was also attended by Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, matters relating to Afghan-Soviet relations and international problems of mutual concern were discussed.

Nur Mohammad Taraki and Leonid Brezhnev assessed highly the continuous strengthening of the close and friendly relations and multifarious cooperation between the DRA and the USSR as well as between the PDPA and CPSU, and pointed out their firm determination, based on all-round multifaceted relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union, to work for the benefit of the peoples of both countries and for the welfare and enhancement of peace and social progress in accordance with the treaty of friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation.

The Soviet side expressed solidarity with the people of Afghanistan, who have embarked upon a path of building a modern society and are engaged in a decisive battle against the plots of the forces of imperialist and reaction.

Leonid Brezhnev assured Nur Mohammad Taraki that his people and Afghanistan are engaged in a (?just) struggle, and, as in the past, he can always count on the Soviet Union's multifaceted untainted assistance. He stressed his belief that the cessation of outside meddling in the internal affairs of the DRA and the establishment of good-neighborly relations between all governments of the Middle East will provide a background for the improvement of conditions in the region and for international security.

During the discussion on international issues, certain matters were brought up with respect to a complete consensus between the DRA and the Soviet Union regarding the struggle for genuine steps toward disarmament and the easing of international tensions by supporting and stressing the principles of peaceful coexistence in relations between countries.

Nur Mohammad Taraki and Leonid Brezhnev expressed satisfaction with the successful results of the sixth nonalined summit conference and discussed topics such as the importance of the nonalined movement as a major factor in the struggle for peace, disarmament and detente vis-a-vis imperialism, colonialism and racism.

AIRPORT CEREMONY WELCOMES TARAKI IN KABUL 11 SEP

LD112134 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The great leader of the people of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammed Taraki, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Peoples Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, today returned to the beloved country and was warmly and unprecedentedly received by tens of thousands of our noble and patriotic people, carrying flowers and revolutionary slogans. Our beloved and revolutionary leader, Nur Mohammed Taraki, secretary general of the Central Committee of the PDPA and chairman of the Revolutionary Council, and his entourage returned to Kabul this afternoon after participating in the sixth summit conference of the heads of state and all governments of the nonalined countries held in Havana.

The special plane carrying the beloved leader of the people of Afghanistan landed at Kabul International Airport at 3 p.m. today.

Hafizollah Amin, secretary and member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the PDPA and [word indistinct]; Aslam Watanjar, the minister of interior; Bareq-Shafi'i, the minister of transport; Lt Col Mohammad Yaqub, chief of the General Staff; Aleksandr Mikhaylovich Puzanov, the Soviet ambassador; the Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps in Kabul; and (Rodney Lopes), charge d'affaires of the Cuban Embassy in Kabul, were stationed near the plane.

The great leader of the people, Nur Mohammad Taraki, after shaking hands with the welcomers near the plane went to a special stand and on this occasion the band played the national anthem of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and a guard of honour, consisting of land and air forces of the Peoples Armed Forces of Afghanistan, was presented. Afterward, our beloved leader inspected the guard of honor. When the great leader of the people of Afghanistan stepped towards the rows of the welcomers, a group of children wearing Afghan national costume presented him with bouquets of flowers and our great leader showed special kindness to them.

The mighty leader of the people, Nur Mohammad Taraki, along with Mrs Taraki, his esteemed wife, shook hands with the members of the Politburo and Central Committee of the PDPA, members of the Revolutionary Council and Council of Ministers and their wives, generals and officers of the armed forces of the people of Afghanistan, deputy ministers, members of the High Council of the Judiciary, deputy president and members of the Jamayat-e-Ulema, clergy and representatives of the noble people of Kabul, ambassadors and military attaches of the friendly countries who were in the airport to welcome our great leader.

BAKHTAR correspondents add that Kabul International Airport was carpeted with the red Afghan carpet and red national banners and the phobographs of our beloved leader and the airport loudspeakers broadcast revolutionary songs and melodies. At this time hundreds of balloons bearing revolutionary slogans were released by the staff of the Kabul International Airport. After the airport ceremonies our great leader Nur Mohammad Taraki was escorted by Hafizollah Amin, secretary and member of the Politburo and Central Committee of the PDPA and Lomri Wazir, his faithful student and the great commander of the Great Sawr Revolution, up to the side of his special car.

When the car carrying the great leader of the people was travelling around the Kabul airport and House of the People Avenue and was being escorted by a number of motorcycles, he was given a rousing and tumultuous welcome by thousands of patriotic citizens who were carrying thousands of pictures of the great leader of the people, red national banners and red revolutionary banners. They were shouting slogans of: Good health to Comrade Taraki! Long live the Great Sawr Revolution! [Words indistinct] with red national banners and tens of other revolutionary slogans. They expressed the patriotic sentiments by performing national dance and prolonged clapping. The airport-House of the People Avenue was especially decorated with the pictures of our beloved and great leader, national red banners, arches of triumph and revolutionary slogans. The avenue was covered with flowers.

Our beloved and revolutionary leader arrived at the House of the People about 4 p.m. amidst sincere and revolutionary sentiments of our patriotic people.

TARAKI CHAIRS COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION 11 SEP

GF111911 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 11 Sep 79 GF

[Text] The Secretariat of the Council of Ministers reports that today, 11 September, after the great leader of the people of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and president of the Revolutionary Council, arrived at the People's House, a special session of the Council of Ministers was held at the People's House at 1600, chaired by Taraki.

During this session, the great leader of the people of Afghanistan described to the Council of Ministers the details of the sixth nonalined summit conference and its successful adjournment, as well as the progressive and anti-imperialist activities of the conference, with which the council members expressed their satisfaction and pleasure.

Our great leader also presented details of his useful discussions with Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Council of State of Cuba; and a number of leaders of other countries.

Nur Mohammad Taraki also expressed satisfaction and happiness that Afghanistan participated in this conference as well as that all progressive and peace-loving countries of the world have declared their support of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA].

Afterward, Hafizollah Amin, secretary and member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the PDPA, prime minister of the DRA and supervisor of the Ministry of Defense, presented the report on the supreme affairs of Afghanistan to the great leader of the people of Afghanistan on behalf of the ministers, the brave armed forces of the people of Afghanistan and the government. This report delighted our great leader.

The special session of the Council of Ministers ended at 1730.

AMIN INTERVIEWED BY FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS

GF110745 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 10 Sep 79 GF

[Excerpts] Hafizollah Amin, secretary and member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and prime minister, was interviewed yesterday at 1700 at the Foreign Ministry building by [names indistinct], published in London, the correspondent of the Chicago TRIBUNE, and two reporters from TIME magazine.

TIME correspondent: Your Excellency, Mr Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], I would like to ask the first question. Statements have been made in the past that the membership of your party has been shown to by 50,000 people. I believe your party is made up of young people, and most of the members of your party have been educated overseas. Is my assessment correct in this respect? On the other hand, what is the actual membership of your party, and what are their educational backgrounds? Could you tell us something about this?

Answer: What they say about the majority of the members of our party, the PDPA, being educated abroad is incorrect. Prior to the revolution, the means and facilities of overseas studies were not available at all to the sons of Afghanistan's toiling people. In the past, it was mostly the sons of nonrevolutionary individuals who could go overseas; rarely was it possible for the sons of the toilers to go abroad along with others to pursue their education. Thus, very few members of our party have been educated abroad. It is true, however, that the majority of our party members are young people, and more than 90 percent of them are either under 40 or about 40 years old. They are not from among the elite group of our society, but they have had the privilege of receiving the best possible education [words indistinct]

London reporter: Esteemed Prime Minister, a few nights ago during your interview given to the Hungarian television, you stated that they could travel to Herat, Qandahar and Jalalabad and talk with the people, but that (?certain areas) outside Kabul were dangerous for foreigners [words indistinct]. This indicates that the government does not have control over areas outside the city limits. What is your comment on this?

Answer: The (?danger) is not on the regular highway to Jalalabad; it is in the areas surrounded by hills and mountains. It is not advisable for foreigners to be in those areas that are remote and isolated. This does not mean, however, that these areas are not under government control. In the big intersections of London and New York, murders take place every day, but no one would ever say that the cities of London and New York are not under the control of their respective governments. [Word indistinct] they commit these acts, thinking that these killings will discredit our government. These acts result in deviations from the correct interpretation of the news. They create a chain of poisonous propaganda against the DRA and make some foreigners believe that there is no security or safety in Afghanistan and that the government has no control or authority over conditions. The traffic between Jalalabad and Kabul via the main highway is normal and orderly, but in the mountainous areas along the old road--not only now, but ever before the revolution--it has always been difficult for us.

London reporter: I had a talk with the German charge d'affairs, according to whom there are many soldiers in this area who have the area under watch and surveillance. If this is the case, how is it possible for such acts to take place in broad daylight, in the afternoon hours?

Answer: If there were soldiers in this area, it would be possible to prevent such acts; therefore, it is obvious that there are no soldiers stationed there.

Chicago TRIBUNE: Recently, there have been rumors to the effect that Baghlan airport has been turned over completely to the Soviet Union, that the Soviet Union uses this airport for reconnaissance flights, and that soon the Soviet Union will be flying out from this airport against the rebels in order to crush them completely. Please tell us something about this.

Answer: I can tell you with pride and honor that the great revolution of the people was realized without resort to any foreign country, completely by the Afghans themselves. [short passage indistinct] We are proud that we have not asked any foreign country to fight for us or to provide our country with security and safety. We will prove to history that just as the Great Sawr Revolution was launched by Afghans themselves, it will also achieve total victory through the people of Afghanistan. Naturally, there is a (?possibility) for us in this regard, but so far we have never thought of utilizing foreign forces to defend and protect our revolution. So the report you have received is totally wrong and inaccurate.

Chicago TRIBUNE: Has Baghlan airport been turned over to the Soviet Union?

Answer: Absolutely not. This airport is controlled and managed completely by the Government of Afghanistan. All its affairs are handled by the sons of Afghanistan's toilers. We are proud that up to now we have not asked one of them [Soviets] to fight in the place of Afghans to defend the DRA or the Sawr Revolution, or to take part in the maintenance of our airport.

Chicago TRIBUNE: If I may, you said you have not yet asked. Can we interpret this to mean that some day you might ask the Soviet Union for the use of their personnel?

Answer: No one can tell. Should a foreign force someday engage in aggression against us, we would then take the matter under study.

Chicago TRIBUNE: Would there be any country other than the Soviet Union that you might ask for help?

Answer: We have not yet given any thought to this.

TIME correspondent: In the past your government has criticized the leaders of Pakistan and Iran for creating a disturbance in Afghanistan. Are there any other countries that may be doing (?the same thing)?

Answer: You can tell from the press and radio which countries oppose our revolution. Likewise, Beijing Radio, Tehran Radio, the Voice of America and [words indistinct].

London reporter: Esteemed Prime Minister, how many Afghan students have so far been sent overseas for studies? Also, would you please tell us which countries have admitted Afghan students, and in what fields these students are pursuing their education?

Answer: Our students who are sent overseas generally study in the fields of industry and technology. We send our students to those countries that, through research and surveys, train our students according to our needs. We recently sent 1,500 students to the Soviet Union and 500 to the People's Republic of Bulgaria. We also have students in other countries, but [words indistinct].

London reporter: Your Excellency, Mr Prime Minister, your customs officials at the border and airports of Afghanistan check all notes, papers and newspapers of the passengers. Why do they do this?

Answer: It is quite obvious that this is done to prevent reactionary and antidemocratic elements from sending in harmful materials. The counterrevolutionary elements find fertile grounds in Iran and Pakistan to oppose the PDPA, so they try to bring such materials into Afghanistan to be used against our revolution.

London reporter: Doesn't this cause concern and worry for foreign visitors?

Answer: No. Foreigners are aware of this; they can observe at close range the irresponsible propaganda against our country in Iran and Pakistan.

Chicago TRIBUNE: Are there any Cuban soldiers in Afghanistan?

Answer: No, never. [words indistinct]

Chicago TRIBUNE: There are reports that the Soviets are fighting in Afghanistan against the Afghan rebels. Are these reports accurate?

Answer: These reports are absolutely incorrect and unfounded. They are fabricated by imperialists and reactionaries to deceive the religious people. We do not lie to our people; nor do we deceive them.

MINISTER RECEIVES PLO REPRESENTATIVE IN KABUL 9 SEP

JN101954 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 10 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Mines and Industries Minister Mohammad Esma'il Danesh received PLO representative in Kabul Ahmad al-Faraj at his office yesterday. [Words indistinct] talks on issues of common interest were held in an atmosphere of friendship and sincerity.

BANGLADESH

NATIONALIST SOCIALIST PARTY HOLDS DEMONSTRATION IN DACCA

BK081240 Hong Kong AFP in English 1126 GMT 8 Sep 79 BK

[Text] Dacca, Sep 8 (AFP)--Several thousand workers and supporters of the Nationalist Socialist Party (JSD) today observed a sit-down demonstration against the government in front of the capital's main Secretariat office disrupting traffic on the busy Secretariat road for over three hours.

Police diverted traffic as the demonstrators coming in processions blocked the road and shouted slogans demanding the reduction of the increasing prices of essentials and the checking of corruption in government offices and establishments.

The JSD leader Sultan Raza and Shahjahan Siraj who briefly addressed the demonstrators in front of the Secretariat gate later met Prime Minister Shah Azizur Rahman in a deputation and handed in a memorandum containing their demands which also included immediate release of their jailed leaders.

Today's JSD demonstration in Dacca marked the end of the party's observance of "resistance week" throughout Bangladesh.

Meanwhile, eight opposition members of Parliament issued a joint statement urging the government to immediately convene the Parliament session to consider the situation arising out of soaring prices, and the authorities' decision to enhance prices of fertilizer and rates of electricity and water supply.

BHUTAN

AFP: KING WANGCHUK WANTS 1949 TREATY WITH INDIA REVISED

BK110419 Hong Kong AFP in English 0345 GMT 11 Sep 79 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 11 Sep (AFP)--Bhutan King Jigme Singye Wangchuk called for revision of the 1949 Indo-Bhutanese Treaty "because of the changed situation since the signing of the treaty, which was a legacy from the British."

In an interview given to two Indian journalists in Bombay on his way back to Bhutan after attending the Havana nonaligned summit, the king emphasized that "a demarcated, internationally recognized border between Bhutan and China was imperative." If the border between China and Bhutan, which is now "an open border", could be demarcated properly, "it would be done in close understanding with India," said the king, who added: "it is an utter nonsense to say that Bhutan is turning towards China. Bhutan's relationship with India is good and will continue to grow as long as India appreciates Bhutan's aspirations."

"There are no problems between India and Bhutan," said the king, "and our friendship is deeper today than in 1949. But why leave anything for loose interpretation; it will be to the advantage of both countries to update the 1949 treaty".

"Under the treaty," pointed out the king of Bhutan, "it is not mandatory for Bhutan to accept India's guidance in its foreign policy although it agreed to be guided by India. Till now, the Government of India has accepted this interpretation".

The king saw no conflict with India in supporting the Pol Pot regime efforts to represent Cambodia at Havana, "since India had taken no stand at all on the issue".

The king said that Chinese and Tibetan graziers coming to graze in Bhutanese territory posed a seasonal problem for several years. "This year," added the king, "the intrusions were more than in earlier years, but it is wrong to say there is a crisis situation."

INDIA

GOVERNMENT MAY DEBAR MRS GANDHI FROM ELECTIONS

BK120901 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Sep 79 BK

[Text] Janata-S Chairman Raj Narain has said he does not rule out the possibility of the center issuing an ordinance amending the Representation of the People's Act to debar Mrs Indira Gandhi from contesting the coming elections on the basis of the Gupta Commission's report on the Maruti affair [indicting Mrs Gandhi and her colleagues].

Talking to newsmen at Patna airport, he said every constitutional and legal action should be taken in this matter.

EXERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER RETURNS FROM HAVANA

BK120332 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 12 Sep 79 BK

[Text] The external affairs minister, Mr S.N. Mishra, returned to New Delhi this morning from Havana. He led the Indian delegation to the sixth nonalined summit conference there.

DEVRAJ URS RECOMMENDED FOR CONGRESS PRESIDENCY

BK120338 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 12 Sep 79 BK

[Text] The Congress Working Committee [CWC] has decided that the party will go on for the midterm poll in firm alliance with the Janata-S with a common manifesto and, if possible, under a common symbol. This was stated in a draft resolution approved by the CWC to be placed before the AICC [All India Congress Committee] session in Bangalore today.

Briefing newsmen, the AICC general secretary, Mr Tulsidas Dasappa, said that the resolution further commits the party to the leadership of Mr Charan Singh. The resolution also called upon all likeminded parties to extend their cooperation so that a new era of stable, clean and efficient administration responsible to the needs and the aspirations of the people can be established.

Mr Dasappa said that the CWC also decided to recommend unanimously the Karnataka chief minister, Mr Devraj Urs, for the presidentship of the party to succeed Mr Swaran Singh. He said Mr Urs will be formally elected by AICC today.

The Labor wing of the AICC at its meeting yesterday urged the government to promulgate an ordinance introducing a statutory public distribution throughout the country to check the rising prices.

A resolution adopted at the meeting also demanded stern actions against hoarders and profiteers.

Addressing a session of the Indian Youth Congress, Dr Karan Singh called for a total overhaul of leadership in the Congress and involvement of the youth in the AICC and other decisionmaking bodies of the party.

ALL INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE SESSION BEGINS IN BANGALORE

BK120825 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 12 Sep 79 BK

[Text] The All India Congress Committee [AICC] began its 2-day session in Bangalore today. The Congress president, Mr Swaran Singh, in his opening address defended the formation of the Congress-Janata-S alliance. He described it as a natural alliance and made it clear that it is not an opportunistic approach to take advantage of the split in the Janata Party.

Mr Swaran Singh said those who left the Janata Party were opposed to the RSS-Jana Sangh [Rashtriya Sawyamsevak Sangh] elements and wedded to secularism and democracy in a search to wed India to the Congress ideals and approach. The Congress president also pointed out that progressive leftist and socialist parties are on the side of the alliance to fight communalism and authoritarianism.

Delivering the welcome address as the chairman of the reception committee, Mr Urs stressed that political stability and economic progress are two important factors which should engage the attention of all political parties and the people. He said surrendering to personality cults and relapsing to an authoritarian government is not stability. It is not just an individual or a group remaining in power for a length of time. Political stability as a positive concept lies in the inherent capacity of people and the electorate to react and bring into existence an appropriate government of their own choice, he added.

JANATA PARTY LEADER RAM URGES PEOPLE TO FIGHT COMMUNALISM

BK101007 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 10 Sep 79 BK

[Text] Janata Party leader Jagjivan Ram has said that there is greater danger to democracy now than in 1977. Addressing a harijan sanmellan [meeting of untouchables], organized by the Delhi Pradesh [state] Janata Party in New Delhi yesterday, he called upon the people to fight communalism plaguing the country.

Speaking about the ensuing elections, Mr Jagjivan Ram alleged that Mr Charan Singh and his supporters have poisoned the political atmosphere with a bogey or dual membership. He claimed that the performance of the Janata Party during its short tenure is comparable with any efficient government.

CPI LEADER RAO OUTLINES ELECTORAL STRATEGY

BK110411 Delhi PATRIOT in English 4 Sep 79 p 1, 7 BK

[By staff correspondent]

[Text] Chandigarh, Sep 3--CPI General Secretary C. Rajeswara Rao has said that the fight in the ensuing Lok Sabha elections will be between the left-backed Congress-Janata (S) alliance and the Congress-I. The RSS-Jana Sangh-dominated Janata Party is likely to be in the third position.

Giving a broad outline of his party's role and electoral strategy, Mr Rao said that CPI in alliance with other left parties and groups would work for the victory of leftist, democratic and secular contestants in the Lok Sabha elections. For this, the left parties and groups would form a front based on a common programme and enter into an alliance with the Congress-Janata-S combination.

He said the cooperation of certain regional parties would also be beneficial in this regard.

Mr Rao said that his party's main strategy was to defeat the forces of authoritarianism represented by Mrs Indira Gandhi and her supporters in the Congress-I and communalism represented by the RSS-Jana Sangh formation in the Janata Party. The proposed united front of left parties and groups and their alliance with Congress-Janata-S formation were in line with these aspirations, he added.

Asked if the proposed left-backed alliance of Congress and Janata-S would be able to win an absolute majority, the CPI leader quipped, "Why not." He said much would depend on the unity of left parties because they mattered the most in states like Kerala, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Punjab.

Mr Rao was here to report the national political situation to the Punjab State Executive of his party currently in session to chalk out the party's electoral strategy in the state.

Mr Rao said that details about the implementation of this party's broad policy outline would be formulated and approved by the CPI National Council slated to meet from to [as published] 25 September. By that time all the state units would be ready with their recommendations for the Lok Sabha poll, he added.

He also said that the CPI was not averse to the CPI (M) demand that elections to the Kerala assembly should be held--along with the Lok Sabha elections. However, discussions were going on and a final decision will be taken by the constituents of the Kerala united front, he added.

The CPI leader disclosed that his party still continued to receive feelers from the Congress-I for an electoral alliance, "but with folded hands we have told them a clear no, because Mrs Indira Gandhi and her close supporters could not be depended upon." Mr Rao said that if she came to power again...not only the country's genuine problems would not be solved but our democratic set-up also would not be in safe hands." [quote marks as published]

Referring to the Congress-I's election slogan of a strong and stable government, the CPI leader said that no government could be stable till it sincerely addressed itself to solving the problems of the masses. It was because of this that Mrs Gandhi's government enjoying two-third majority became unstable.

What was worse was that Mr Sanjay Gandhi had now emerged as the sole negotiator and the party's list of contestants would have a very large number of his supporters.

Referring to the Janata Party's lament that a harijan had not been allowed to become prime minister, Mr Rao said why blame others if the party and its leaders themselves prevented at least thrice Mr Jagjivan Ram from becoming the prime minister.

The CPI leader said that a broad-based national convention would be held at New Delhi on 18 September to mobilise support for the left-backed Congress-Janata-S alliance. Besides political parties, mass organisations of workers, peasants and government employees would be invited to the convention. Similar conventions would then percolate to the state and still lower levels, he added.

According to the CPI leader, there was a real danger of forces of authoritarianism and communalism trying to gang up implicitly or explicitly. He said Mrs Gandhi's efforts to replace the parliamentary system with the presidential type during the emergency and her open support to the communalists' demand for a ban on cow slaughter [were] significant straws in the wind. He said if she assumed power again, the content of emergency would be back in practice even if it was not brought openly.

BRIEFS

OPIUM, ALKALOID EXPORTS--New Delhi, 7 Sep (AFP)--India would soon be able to catch up with Turkey in exports of opium and alkaloid to world markets, B. Basant Kale, chief controller of opium and alkaloid, said at Neemuch, central India, today. He said an incentive drive was proposed to be launched in the international markets to boost demand for Indian opium. India exported 1,000 tons of opium valued at 600 million rupees (about 70 million U.S. dollars) during the last financial year ending March 1979. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 1145 GMT 7 Sep 79 BK]

NEPAL

PRIME MINISTER WARNS AGAINST DISRUPTION OF REFERENDUM

BK101606 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 10 Sep 79 B K

[Text] Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa has said that his majesty the king with his deep faith in democracy has entrusted the people with an opportunity to make an epoch-making decision during the forthcoming national referendum. He urged all people to contribute to creating a peaceful atmosphere for the successful completion of the referendum.

Inaugurating a 2-day national-level conference of ex-servicemen held under the auspices of the Ex-Servicemen Central Ad Hoc Committee in Lalitpur today, Prime Minister Thapa said that the national referendum would expedite the country's development process. Noting that the referendum would [word indistinct] the minds of the people about the partyless and [that the] multiparty system had introduced a new political dimension in the country, the prime minister expressed concern at efforts being made at some places to disrupt the national referendum would be tantamount to infringing on the rights of the people. He said that the ex-servicemen should take it as their prime responsibility to retaliate against such attempts.

The prime minister said that efforts should be made on time to foil any attempt made to mislead the people and to disturb the national referendum. He added that to remain a passive observer in such circumstances would ultimately warm the nation.

Noting that freedom of expression, campaigning and demonstration were provided for in the context of the national referendum, the prime minister counseled all to make use of the freedom in a disciplined manner.

Deploring the tendency of certain elements to indulge in activities, such as looting and arson, as well as creating confusion, he called for vigilance against such elements so as to insure adequate security for the simple village folks. Freedom of expression cannot be used to undermine the honor of the nation and dignity of the people, the prime minister said, and assured that his majesty's government would not remain a mere silent spectator in the event of the freedom being misused.

Koirala Comments

BK071544 Hong Kong AFP in English 1430 GMT 7 Sep 79 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 7 Sep (AFP)--Former Nepalese Prime Minister B. P. Koirala, now in India, today disapproved of launching any movement by the splinter groups of the Communist Party in the Himalayan kingdom on the eve of the scheduled referendum.

He told reporters at Varanasi (Banaras) in Uttar Pradesh state that such agitations at this juncture would only help reactionaries who were out to sabotage the referendum. The demands of the agitators such as dissolution of panchayats (village administrations) to national (?level), reducing the age limit for eligibility for voting from 21 to 18 and other matters could be discussed and settled after the referendum.

The need of the hour is to enlighten and educate the [words indistinct] establish democratic rule in the country through multi-party system," he said.

Mr Koirala said he would attend the British Labour Party annual meet in London on October 1 and the Liberal convention in Ottawa beginning on October 4 next.

PAKISTAN

HAQ IN HAVANA: ELECTIONS TO BE HELD AS SCHEDULED

BK091022 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 8 Sep 79 BK

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said that elections in Pakistan will be held on the 17th of November as scheduled.

Talking informally to Pakistani newsmen in Havana, the president said that he stood for the restoration of political process in the country but also firmly believes that it would be rewarding only if subjected to discipline. Explaining the amendments in the Political Parties Act, he said these measures were needed to check the proliferation of political parties with a view to achieving positive results at the poll. He said the provision for registration of political parties was followed in most democratic countries. He said some of the political parties in Pakistan had not held internal elections for the last 5 years. These polls will be overseen by the Election Commission. Not only this, they would also be required to have a manifesto conforming to the Islamic ideology of Pakistan.

President Mohammad Ziaul Haq declared that Islam would remain a fundamental and foremost issue in all spheres and added that unless the political parties register themselves with the Election Commission they would not be allowed to contest the polls.

The president said that of the other measures aimed at insuring that political parties did not receive funds from outside sources [sentence as heard]. Their funds would have to be audited. He added that political parties were not money-making concerns. He said these measures were enshrined in the Constitution and were democratic in character.

Asked why he avoided mention of the election date in his address to the nation on the 30th of last month, President Ziaul Haq posed a counter question: Did I say anything to the contrary? He emphasized that his resolve to hold the polls on schedule needs no reiteration.

HAQ MAKES STATEMENT IN FRG ON USE OF NUCLEAR POWER

LD091906 Hamburg DPA in German 1631 GMT 9 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Kronberg--General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, the president of Pakistan, said in Kronberg (Taunus) on Sunday that the top Pakistani leadership has no intention of producing an atomic bomb or other nuclear weapons. He described reports to the contrary as the product of a "western press influenced by Israel." Ziaul Haq made a stopover at the spa on his return from the conference of nonalined states in Havana and had a meeting with Heinz-Herbert Karry, the deputy premier of Hesse, and business representatives.

The general pointed out that Pakistan has been put in a position to manufacture nuclear weapons only through the reprocessing plant for nuclear fuel wastes that was contractually agreed to with France in 1976. Under American pressure, however, the supply contract signed with France has not yet been implemented. However, the president did accord a central role in future domestic policy to Pakistan's atomic program for the peaceful use of nuclear energy. He said that this program is more important than the holding of general elections, which cannot eliminate the country's economic difficulties.

About 200 Pakistanis demonstrated in Kronberg against the "power of the generals in Pakistan." The demonstrators chanted and distributed leaflets demanding the holding of general, free elections and the release of all political prisoners in their homeland. The social-democratic Pakistani organizations that called the demonstration claimed that there are 50,000 political prisoners in Pakistan.

HAQ RETURNS FROM CUBA, GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE

BK101148 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 10 Sep 79 BK

[Text] The president, Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, has said that Pakistan's entry into the nonalined movement through a unanimous process is a political event of major significance, and would strengthen its position at the powerful forum representing two-thirds of the world's population. He was addressing a news conference at the Islamabad airport this morning on his return from Havana after attending the summit conference of the nonalined countries.

The president said it was a very eventful conference and his purpose in attending the conference personally had been fulfilled. He said: We have been able to outline Pakistan's policy and particularly defined one or two controversial issues so that there was no doubt left about them. We have fully availed of this opportunity to put forth Pakistan's point of view on various issues.

He said Pakistan had made a substantial contribution at the plenary session as well as at the main committees dealing with political and economic matters. In this context he referred to the approval of various amendments put forth by Pakistan. He said through one of the amendments Pakistan had suggested that severe measures should be taken against those countries which shift their embassies to Jerusalem. Another amendment by Pakistan urged that developing countries should be allowed to acquire the latest nuclear technology without any discrimination. In the economic commission [words indistinct] strategy for a new three-tier international economic order.

The president described the nonalined movement as the most powerful forum after the United Nations. Tracing the genesis of the nonalined movement, the president emphasized that Pakistan followed a policy of nonalinement right from early [words indistinct]. He said that after joining the nonalined movement Pakistan's relations with (?neighboring states, especially) with superpowers, would improve rather than receive a setback. He said Pakistan's relations with the Islamic countries would be further cemented as almost all the countries of the Islamic conference are members of the nonalined movement.

Referring to the Kashmir issue mentioned in his policy statement at the summit, the president said he had raised the matter as it had a great bearing on the relations between Pakistan and India. Pakistan wanted to affirm at the powerful forums that as far as the question of Kashmir was concerned, it was as important for him and his government as ever.

The president also referred to his meetings with various heads of state and leaders of delegations at the Havana summit. He appreciated the gesture of President Taraki of Afghanistan to call on him. He said they had free and frank discussions in an atmosphere of sincerity on matters of mutual interest of a bilateral nature. He said he had made it quite clear to the Afghan president that it was for his government to create conditions conducive to the return of Afghan refugees and stoppage of further influx into Pakistan. He said Pakistan cannot compromise on the issue as it was looking after them purely on humanitarian grounds and would continue to do so.

Replying to a question about the political parties act, he emphasized that the steps taken by the government were intended to bring about discipline and sanity among the political parties and to check their mushroom growth. He said Pakistan was not the only country where such restrictions are involved.

He told a questioner that in case any political party refused registration by the Election Commission, it can take the matter to the Supreme Court.

Asked if such measures would delay the holding of the general elections, the president said it will cross the bridge when we reached it. We had good intentions and this will succeed. He hoped that the elections would produce positive results following the various steps taken by the government.

Replying to another question, he said the election schedule will be announced shortly.

Further Report

BK110824 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 10 Sep 79 BK

[Excerpt] Referring to the proportional representation system, he [President Mohammad Ziaul Haq, addressing a news conference at Islamabad airport this morning on his return from Havana], said they had discussed it in detail at the last Cabinet meeting and had constituted a subcommittee to consider it further. The report of the committee would come up before the Cabinet today or tomorrow when a final decision would be taken on it.

The president was asked to elaborate his statement in Frankfurt during his stopover to the effect that the implementation of the nuclear program was more vital than the holding of general elections. He replied that if there was a choice between the two, then their priority would be the nuclear program. He emphasized that the peaceful nuclear program had a great bearing on the economy of the country. In case it was delayed, its effects would be highly adverse and would be felt for many years. On the other hand, if the elections were postponed the sufferings would not be of that magnitude. He said that is why he had replied to the newsmen in Frankfurt that if he was to choose between the two to give priority, he would place the nuclear program above the election, as it was more vital.

The president was asked to comment on the doubts being voiced by certain politicians about the holding of general elections on the 17th of November. He said he had stopped talking of the election date because such doubts would continue to be voiced until the elections were actually held.

Replying to a question, he said the criticism of the Islamic laws was nothing but politicking. The politicians were deliberately overlooking the positive aspects of the Islamic laws.

In reply to another question, he said a senior official of the American State Department had called on him in New York and delivered him a letter from President Carter. He said it was an interim reply to the one sent by him to the American President, in which he had made it clear that Pakistan's nuclear program was peaceful and it had no intention of making a nuclear bomb.

Referring to a reaction by the PLO chief, Mr Yasir 'Arafat, to the forceful championing of the Palestinian cause by him at the Havana summit, he said Mr Yasir 'Arafat had always admired Pakistan for its continued support. Pakistan had been consistently supporting the Palestinian and Arab cause and particularly the Palestine Liberation Organization.

About his stopover at Frankfurt on his way back home from Havana, he said he had been provided this opportunity as he had been traveling in a commercial flight. He said during his stopover he had useful discussions with some officials of the Federal Republic of Germany and had also met some of the Pakistani nationals.

The president also referred to his meeting with President Tito of Yugoslavia and said he had accepted his invitation to visit Yugoslavia.

In Frankfurt the deputy prime minister and minister of state of health hosted a lunch in honor of the Pakistan president. Speaking on the occasion, the president said Pakistan would welcome assistance from the Federal German Republic in its economic development program.

Later, addressing a news conference, President Zisul Haq reiterated that Pakistan's nuclear program was for peaceful purposes only. He said negotiations for acquisition of reprocessing plant from Pakistan [as heard] were still continuing and he hoped that the French Government would honor her commitment in this regard.

BRIEFS

PRC YOUTH DELEGATION VISIT--A 12-member Chinese youth and students delegation arrived in Islambad on 8 September on a 2-week visit to Pakistan. [Text] [Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 8 Sep 79 BK]

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH DPRK--Pakistan and the DPRK have signed a 1-year barter trade agreement in Islamabad. Under the agreement, Pakistan will export to the DPRK chrome ore, manganese, soap, cotton, cotton textiles and cotton yarn. Pakistan will import machinery and spare parts, electrical equipment, urea, cement, cast iron and steel sheet. [Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0100 GMT 11 Sep 79 BK]